ÉDITION DE LUXE



THE CRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

NEWSPAPER.



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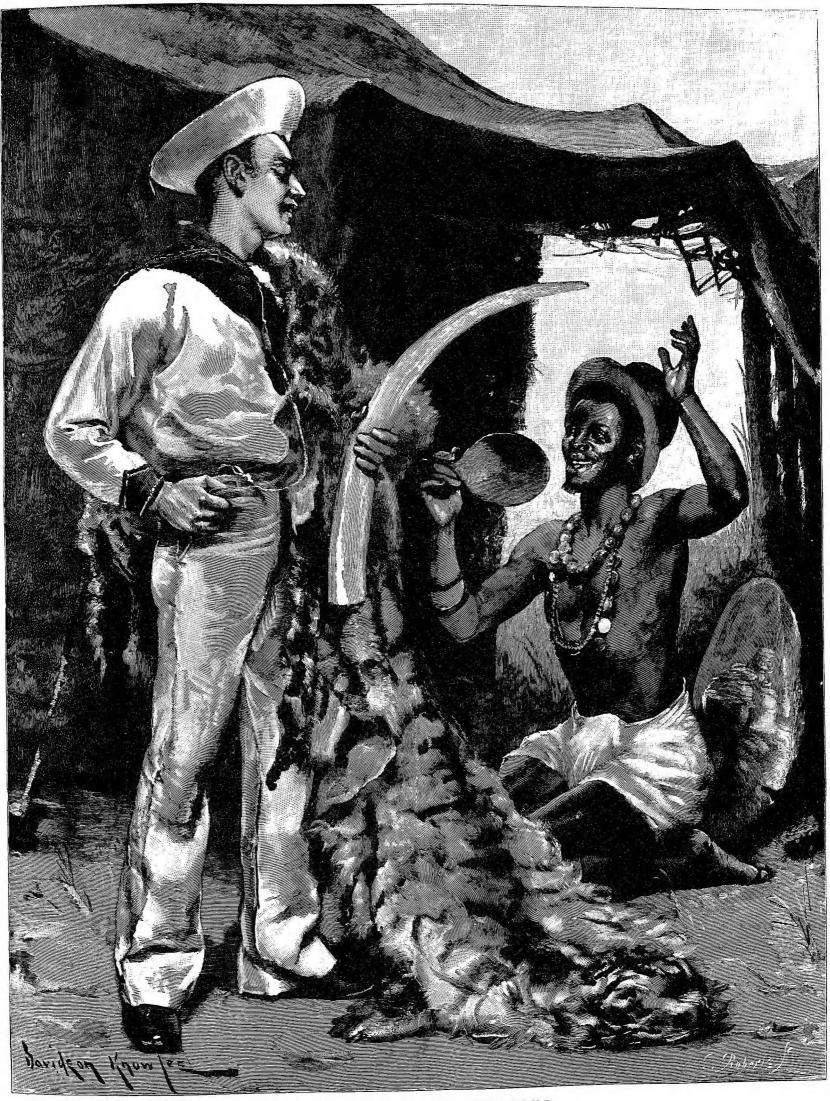
THE GRAPHIC, June 15, 1809

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1889

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES PRICE NINEPENCE AND SUPPLEMENT By Post 92d.



Foreign Lessons in Home Rule. - During his Western tour Mr. Gladstone has been singing remarkably flat. Sanguine estimates about future elections, denunciation of Government coercion in Ireland, and the expression of a wish that there were many Conybeares in the House of Commons, make up a very platitudinarian and disappointing total. In spite of the powerful appeal recently made by one of the staunchest of his adherents, Mr. Asquith, at Oxford, on one subject the "Grand Old Man" is provokingly silent. Not a word will he utter in explanation of his present views on Home Rule. No doubt he is silent, because, though he may have half-a-dozen schemes brewing in his busy brain, there is not one which he dares bring forward into the light of day. What he virtually implies by his reticence is this. First, reinstate me in power-the really important matter-and then I will tell you what I mean to do with Home Rule-a comparatively unimportant matter. In the interim Mr. Gladstone might vary the tedious monotony of his Wessex speeches by giving the world his views of the Cretan imbroglio as bearing on the political future of Ireland. There is considerable parallelism between the two cases, only that Crete has already won her Home Rule, while Ireland has still to wait. In each island (we speak according to Gladstonian formulas), the native race has been for ages oppressed by a tyrannical alien authority; in each case a large part of the population consists of persons who are allied by race and creed with the alien authority. The Mahomedans, of course, correspond to the Irish Protestants; the adherents of the Greek Church to the Irish Romanists. But the instructive part of the Cretan squabble is that the Mahomedans, including the Turkish Governor, stand, either contemptuously or timidly, aloof, while the quarrelling is all done by the onceoppressed Greeks. Now that they enjoy the blessings of self-government they have split into two irreconcilable parties, the "ins" and "outs," or to use their own expressive nomenclature, the Havresacks and the Barefoots, and these factions fight tooth and nail for the sweets of office. Might not a similar state of things arise in the Emerald Isle under Home Rule? The Irish are just as pugnacious as the Cretans, and quite as fond of Government berths. A day may come, though we hope it won't, when the Ulstermen and Protestants generally, backed by the Lord Lieutenant, may stand sullenly aside while Healyites and Davittites, in quest of the spoils of office, try to reduce each other to the condition of the famous Kilkenny cats.

CO-OPERATION. --- The Co-operative Congress, as usual, has had many pleasant facts to talk about, so far as co-operation for the distribution of commodities is concerned. Almost from the beginning, co-operation of this kind has been a success. The working classes have found that by binding themselves together they can often obtain better goods at a lower price than by dealing with individual traders, and there can be little doubt that the movement will continue to make progress, as it has done among other classes. Every one, however, sees that co-operation in this sense can go only a little way towards the solution of our social difficulties. What is wanted, is co-operation for production as well as for distribution: a system in which there could not possibly be any dispute between capital and labour, since the members of each society would be both capitalists and labourers, and would secure for themselves all the profits of their undertakings. Unfortunately, the attempts to establish such communities have not, hitherto, had very encouraging results. In his interesting address, Professor Marshall expressed the opinion that productive societies had been apt to engage in unsuitable businesses; and he suggested that for the present they should confine themselves to industries that do not require great talentindustries in which punctuality, order, neatness, careful economy in matters of detail, and a steady resolve to tread along a well-beaten path, are the things chiefly needed. No doubt this is sound advice, but it must not be forgotten that even for ordinary hum-drum work it is absolutely necessary that the members of productive societies should have perfect confidence in one another and in their chosen leader or leaders, and that on all occasions they should display not only energy, but rigid self-control. These are conditions to which it is rather hard to submit, and we must not expect that the qualities which would make compliance with them easy will soon be very widely diffused. The easiest form of co-operation is profit-sharing, and this, if widely adopted, would probably turn out to be quite as good for the employers as for the employed.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.—The announcement that all the Powers with the exception of France and Russia have consented to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt agrees with general anticipations. It was expected from the beginning that the French Government would set its face against the proposal. Not that France has anything to gain by

compelling Egypt to pay a higher rate of interest on her debt than circumstances necessitate. Nor is it that the Preserence Bonds are mostly held in France; they are chiefly owned in England. It is simply because England continues to play the part of guardian angel on the Nile that this opposition comes from France to a much-needed financial reform. The argument of her Government is, that if the Khediwe's credit has so improved as to justify his lowering the rate of interest on the Preference Stock by one per cent., there can be no further occasion for a British garrison in Egypt. That would be fair reasoning enough, were not the present measure of Egyptian credit largely due to the presence of the very troops that France wishes to be removed. How stood the case previous to the despatch of these soldiers to Nileland? The Khedive was then, and for a long while afterwards, on the verge of insolvency; indeed, it was only quite recently that he fairly got his head above the financial breakers. Even now, any small disaster, such as a failure of the crops or a defeat on the Wady Halfa frontier, would greatly embarrass the Cairo Treasury. It is a vain pretence, therefore, to assume, as the French Government does, that the basis of Egypt's financial credit is firmly fixed, irrespective of the English occupation. Were it to cease, French holders of Unified Bonds would soon see the contrary. They, however, are far too prudent to desire a proceeding which would lower the value of their property by 15 or 20 per cent.

THE BOULANGISTS. ---- We do not know how far General Boulanger is responsible for the recent doings of his zealous lieutenants, Messrs. Laguerre and Déroulède. Perhaps, in the atmosphere of Portland Place, he has already imbibed a modicum of British phlegm; and, as Wilkes denied that he was a Wilkite, so the General may feel rather ashamed of being a Boulangist. Fairly sensible Englishmen would certainly take this view, believing that General Boulanger would best serve his own interest by a rigorous abstinence from all interference in French politics during his self-imposed exile-But then Frenchmen are not as Englishmen, and a oncepopular idol runs risk of oblivion unless kept perpetually en évidence. There may, therefore, be some sense in the apparent folly of these demonstrations at Angoulême and Lyons. That they are artificial got-up affairs, as M. Constans asserts, and not spontaneous outbreaks of enthusiasm, does not altogether lessen their gravity, for an active unscrupulous minority, backed by ample resources, can do wonders, especially in France. Another disquieting symptom is the total lack of real patriotism in the Chamber. Boulangists, Bonapartists, and Royalists are all ready on the slightest provocation to "go" for the Government. Yet they know full well that if any one of the three parties gained the day, it would show scant mercy to the other two. Meanwhile, the present crisis will probably smoulder on without anything very decisive happening until the autumn elections. As we have had occasion to remark before, the tranquillity now prevailing is largely due to the Chief Constable of Paris, that is to say, to the iron Colossus whose four legs straddle over the Champ de Mars.

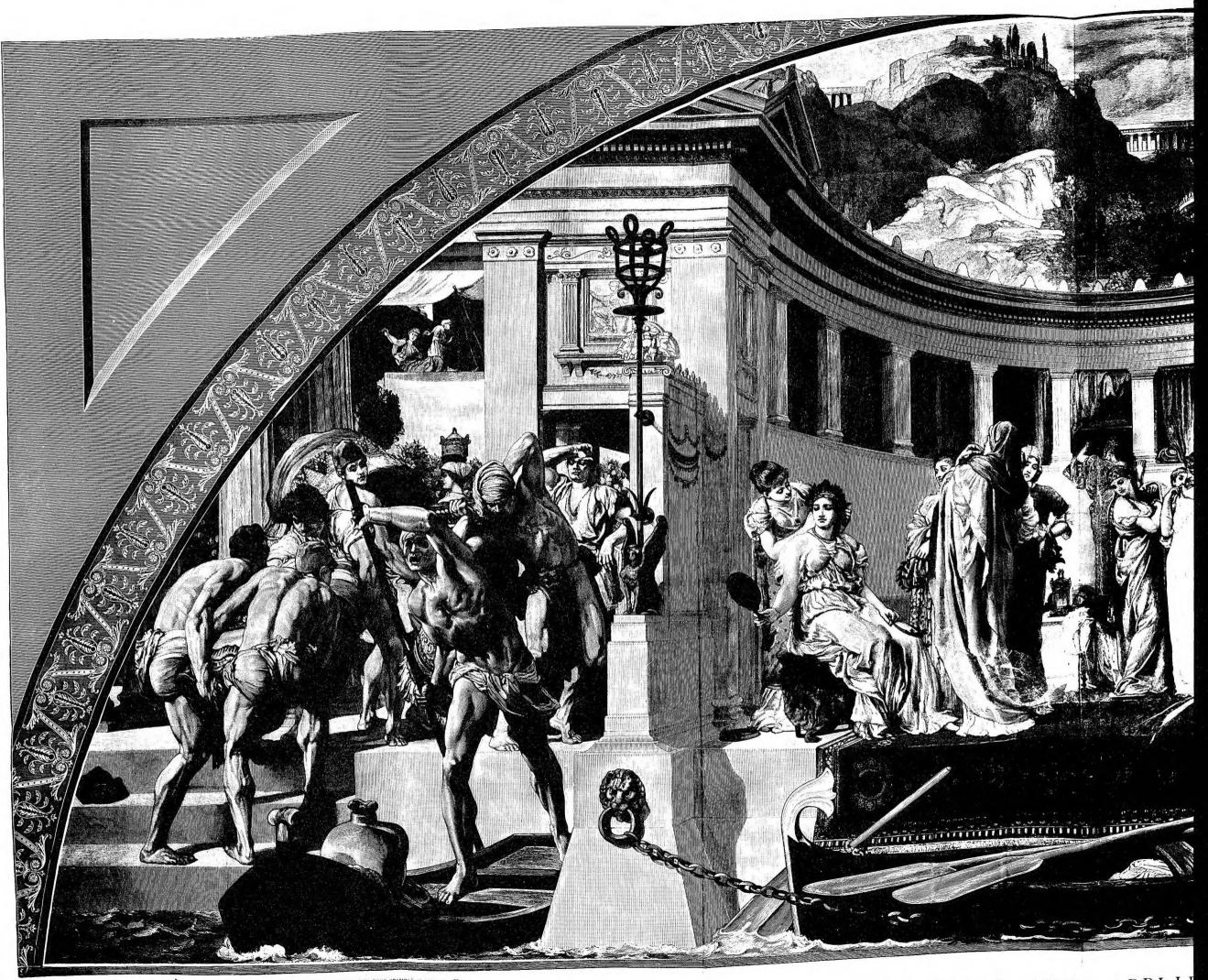
Two Protests.- It is not very easy to understand the reasoning of the women who signed the now famous Protest in the Nineteenth Century. They do not at all object to the steps which the Legislature has already taken to associate women with public duties. On the contrary, they think that women are in their proper place as members of School Boards and of Boards of Guardians. But if women are fit to decide the intricate and important questions which often come before great School Boards, they surely cannot be unfit to form an opinion about such matters as are discussed at the time of a General Election. It was inevitable that a counter-Protest should be published, and accordingly it has been announced that a manifesto by women who adopt the opposite view will appear in the forthcoming number of the Fortnightly Review. Those who sign the new Protest will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are on what appears to be the winning side. There never was a time when women displayed so much interest in politics as they are displaying now, and there seems to be a growing feeling that if they are to exercise influence on national affairs it would be better that they should exercise it with the sense of responsibility which would accompany the possession of the vote. They are affected by the decisions of the Legislature in exactly the same way as men, and it supreasonable that they should not have a voice in the making of laws which they are compelled to obey. Women who dislike the idea of taking part in politics may console themselves by reflecting that, even if female suffrage were established to-morrow, they would not be bound to make use of it. It would still be possible for them to hold aloof from the settlement of questions of public interest. Since their own liberty would be in no way interfered with, why should they wish to restrict the action of other women?

PERMANENT ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.—Excellent as are its objects, Lord Meath's Bill to regulate the adoption of children will be likely to meet with strenuous opposition.

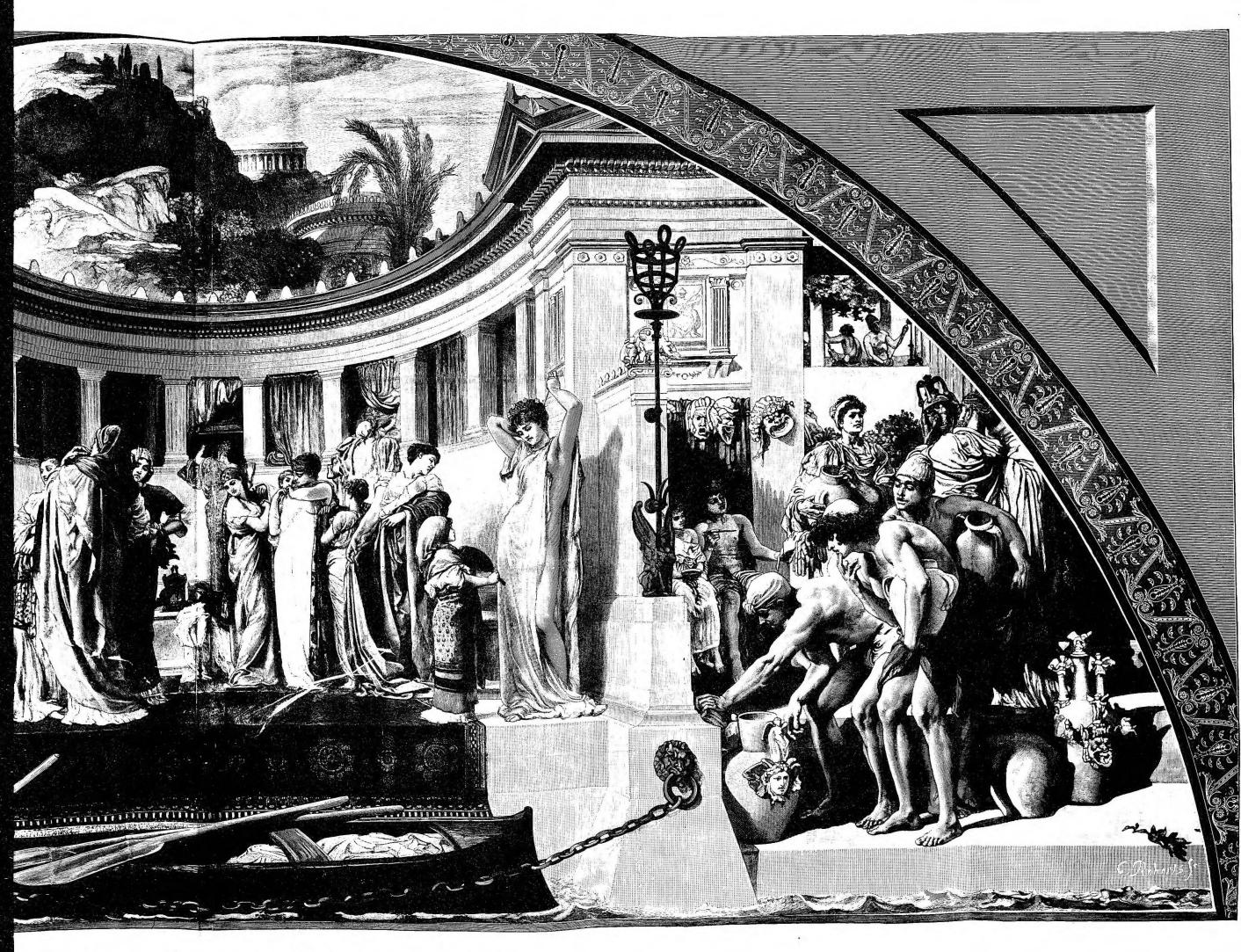
The main purpose is to prevent idle or dissolute parents who have formally handed over their offspring to charitable institutions from claiming their restoration. There is no doubt whatever that in most cases where this happens the children suffer incalculable loss. Nor can it be questioned that a certain class of parents make use of the institutions while the children are too young to earn anything, but with the full intention of taking them out as soon as they are fit to be put on the streets. Clearly, therefore, these unfortunate victims of parental neglect and greed would be great gainers by Lord Meath's measure. But it is certain that the proselytisers of all sects would quickly get to work with their nets to catch the children, and hold them tight when caught by means of the new law. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford complains that this is done already, the wicked Protestants being perpetually on the prowl after his innocent lambkins. Perhaps some of the accused might retort that the Bishop's co-religionists play the same game with Protestant children; we think we have heard of such cases. But whether the pot be as black or only half as black as the kettle does not much matter. The serious point is that the children of the very poor would be regarded as "game" by these religious sportsmen, who somehow do not seem to care nearly as much for adult converts. And if Lord Meath's Bill became law, children once "tied" to institutions as public-houses are to breweries could never get out until the covenanted term expired. That would be a very sweeping innovation, and we doubt whether English feeling would long tolerate the spectacle of parents being permanently severed from their children by a legal process never found necessary until the war of sects began.

DAMS AND RESERVOIRS. --- Exact details as to the construction of the Conemaugh Valley dam have not yet reached this country, but the first of the coroner's juries which was empanelled to inquire into the origin of a disaster which caused the death of some fifteen thousand persons have pronounced that it was in such a faulty condition as to render the owners of the reservoir liable to be prosecuted for criminal negligence. According to most authorities this dam was chiefly built of earth, and only faced with masoury, but even if, as a skilled engineer asserts, it was solidly built of stone, it is possible that the foundations were extremely defective. These statements have a highly practical interest at the present time when the Vyrnwy reservoir, which is to supply Liverpool with water, is approaching completion. The same correspondent who vouches for the comparative solidity of the Conemaugh dam declares that the Vyrnwy dam is not a masonry dam throughout, as it should be, but has a puddle trench in it for part of its length, and if this trench were to give way, although only part of the water pent up in the reservoir could escape, it would be enough to cause consider able destruction in the valley below. Another engineer, however, gives a far more encouraging report of the Vyrnwy Works. He says nothing of the puddle trench, describes the dam as being built of solid stone, and points out, moreover, that its foundations are laid upon actual solid rock, a trench sixty feet deep having been dug in order that the rockstratum might be reached along the whole length of the bulwark. As there seems to be no reason to doubt the correctness of these statements, the Vyrnwy dam will, in all probability, hold its own against all the forces of Nature which are likely to be exerted in North Wales.

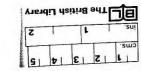
GIORDANO BRUNO. —On Sunday last a statue of Giordano Bruno was unveiled in Rome on the spot where he was burned at the stake, and the event was made the occasion of an extraordinary display of popular enthusiasm. It has been said that few of those who united to do honour to his memory can have known much about his ideas, and this is probably true. What the crowd assembled on the Campo dei Fiori was thinking of, however, was the fact that in an age when the Roman Church sought to crush the liberty of the individual mind Giordano Bruno dared to think for himself, and gladly laid down his life rather than consent to any limitation of his intellectual freedom. It requires no very profound knowledge of philosophy to see that in acting in this noble spirit he rendered splendid service both to his country and to mankind. When condemned, in accordance with the usual cynical formula, to be "delivered to the secular authorities with the request that they would punish him as mildly as possible and without effusion of blood," he had the courage to say to his judges, "I suspect that you pronounce my sentence with greater fear than I receive it." They certainly had good reason to be afraid, for the example of such men could not, and did not, fail to encourage others to "prove all things, and to be loyal to their own convictions. Apart from this aspect of his work, Bruno's ideas will always be attractive to students of the development of thought, because in his writings there was an earnest attempt to connect science, as then understood, with philosophy, and because he combined to an extraordinary degree imaginative insight with logical subtlety. It is interesting to remember that two of the happiest years of his restless life were spent in England, and that he was the honoured friend of one of the best Englishmen of these men of that or any other age, Sir Philip Sidney. critics have even contended that there are traces of Bruno's influence in Hamlet.



"THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS APPLIE FROM THE FRESCO BY SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A. IN THE



USTRIAL ARTS APPLIED TO PEACE"
BY SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A. IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM



CYCLING. — When the Speaker of the House of Commons publicly bestows his benediction on any pastime as "a healthy publicly occurring sport," its reputation may be considered and invigorating sport, and missed. Yet, less than ten years ago, people were writing to the papers denouncing the recreation of cycling thus praised to the papers and loudly calling for its banishment from public by Mr. Peel, and loudly calling for its banishment from public thoroughfares. Something of that prejudice seems still to linger in the minds of the baser sort, judging from the number of brutal and altogether unprovoked attacks made on cyclists during Waitsuntide. But the community at large fully recognise that the cycle, whether with two wheels, three, or four, is a boon and a blessing to multitudes of young townsmen. It is true, some few make themselves objectionable by "scorching," as their slang has it, on the public roads. But that nuisance is dying out, while, on the other hand, rural society greatly benefits from the action of the great cycling associations in stirring up sleepy-headed officials] to keep the roads in proper repair. Mr. Peel further laid stress on the life brought back to wayside inns by the revival of passenger traffic. The wheelman may not spend so liberally as the coach passengers used to do, but neither is he so particular about having everything of the best. It is, however, from a hygienic standpoint that the cycle has the highest claims on public favour. Not only is the exercise of riding one of these machines beneficial in itself, but the amusement takes young fellows out of town, and does not bring them back until they are far too tired for dissipation. Our remarks apply, of course, only to cycling for pleasure. When it comes to racing, and "beating record," and that sort of thing, the sport passes into a different category altogether. But not one wheelman out of twenty attempts feats of that sort; the vast majority use the machine simply as an aid to locomotion, its legitimate purpose.

NOTICE. With this Number is issued AN EXTRA FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, entitled, "THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS APPLIED TO PEACE," from the Fresco by Sir F. Leighton, P.R.A.



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Worship on that day is requested to send his or her Contribution to the Lord
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HOW WE DISCOVERED A
HAUNTED HOUSE

A SUBURBAN BUTTERFLY HUNT | THE CAPTURE OF AN HEIRESS WAITING FOR THE COACH | MARRIED FOR MONEY A VERY FAR-FETCHED TALE FROM THE WEST BEHIND A SCORCHER

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"EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY"

IN subject and handling Mr. Davidson Knowles' picture is decidedly attractive, but we venture to think that, as regards its leading idea, despite the modernness of the costume of the gallant leading idea, despite the modernness of the costume of the gallant tar, it belongs to a bygone era, for the resuscitation of which the African traders' mouths must water. These enterprising personages, who submit to years of exile in an exhausting and malarial climate for the sake of gaining a competence, would be most happy to "spot" a negro as unsophisticated as the sable gentleman here depicted, who, for a few glittering beads and a second-hand "bell-topper," parts with a magnificent tusk of ivory. Nowadays there is far too much competition to admit of such one-sided bargains, and the noble savage who runs wild in Afric's woods is well posted up in the precise exchangeable value of the produce of his native land.

THE "VALKYRIE"

MUCH interest has been taken in the debut of this new yacht with which Lord Dunraven hopes to do what the Galatea, the Genesta, and lastly the Thistle, have successively failed to do—namely, to bring the America Cup back to the old country. The Valkyrie is, of course, a cutter—all our racing yachts are cutters nowadays—but not quite such a monster as the Irex, her rating being 77 tons. She was designed by Mr. G. L. Watson, who was so successful, though, alas! not successful enough, as far as the International matches were concerned, with the Thistle. The Valkyrie was built at Portsmouth, and sailed her first match on the 22nd ult. at the New Thames Yacht Club Regatta, when she came in first, but could not save her time on the Deerhound, another new yacht. Since then she has taken several first prizes, and has shown herself in light winds the greyhound of the fleet. She has not yet, however, had a fair trial in a stiff breeze, for on each occasion that she has encountered one some of her tackle has given way. It is difficult to judge, therefore, of her chances of success against the Volunteer, or whatever yacht the Americans may decide to pit against her. the Americans may decide to pit against her.

WELBECK ABBEY, II., See pp. 653 et segq.

"THE TENTS OF SHEM,"

A NEW STORY by Grant Allen, illustrated by E. F. Brewtnall, R.W.S., and E. Barclay, is continued on page 657.

"A PRIZE WINNER, IF SOUND"

THE horse represented in Mr. Charlton's picture is one of those selected by the judges at a Horse Show to be examined by the veterinary surgeons. It is possible that some unsoundness may be discovered in him which will disqualify him from taking the prize he would otherwise have obtained. It has happened before now that horses which had previously taken prizes were subsequently disqualified on the ground of unsoun lness, and, if our recollection serves us right, one or two of the competitors for Her Majesty's premiums were amongst these unfortunates.

"CANTERBURY WEEK" AT CALICUT

CALICUT is a seaport on the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, and is a place of considerable trade, with a population of about 50,000 persons. It manufactures cotton cloth, and has given about 50,000 persons. It manufactures conton from, and has given its name to that species of it called calico. John Bull, as every one

knows, is fond of transporting his insular amusements to every part of the globe, frigid or torrid, whither business summons him; and so we find an imitation "Canterbury Week" established in a town only eleven degrees from the equator. There is a gay time in Calicut once a year during the slack season, when the coffee-planters on the Wynaad Hills have no work to do, and are waiting for their crops to ripen. Then they all congregate in Calicut, and for one week only make the most of their time by having racés, balls, and other excitements.—Our engravings are from sketches by a lady, forwarded to us by Mr. Alex. S. Harvey, 3, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.

"THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS APPLIED TO PEACE"

"THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS APPLIED TO FEACE."

This engraving is from the celebrated fresco by Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., in the South Kensington Museum, and is intended to embody a sequel of the idea conveyed in his fresco. "The Industrial Arts Applied to War," which appears on the opposite wall, and of which we published an engraving in our issue of April 21st, 1883 (No. 699). The general idea of the engraving, as is remarked by our contemporary the Builder, is that the industrial Arts in time of peace are mainly dedicated to the use and adornment of the fairer half of mankind, who thus form the centre of the picture, and are ministered to by the labours of the men. Speaking broadly, in time of war the women work for the men, in time of peace the men work for the women. Of course, this conception does not cover the whole of the industries here represented, such as the painting of theatrical masks, and the use of other industries suggested by the fresco, such as robes, carpets, textile fabrics generally, jewellery, pottery, and bronzes, is by no means confined to the softer sex, and was still less so confined at the classical epoch here depicted. As was the case with its companion-painting, "spirit fresco" is the method employed by Sir F. Leighton in this picture. The process was invented by Mr. Gambier Parry, and has been highly commended by experts for its transparency of effect, and its quality of drying with a dead surface. The plaster employed is a good common stucco, and oil of spike is used as a vehicle for the colours.

of drying with a dead surface. The plaster employed is a good common stucco, and oil of spike is used as a vehicle for the colours. When the whole process has been carried out, the surface is as hard

as marble, and quite smooth.

ENGLISH HUMOURISTS IN ART

IT is long since a more varied and interesting exhibition has been seen than that just opened at the Gallery of the Royal Institute. A more representative collection of works illustrating the humorous art of any one country has probably never been got together. Most of the works by living artists, including Mr. Charles Green's admirable series of highly-finished water-colours realising scenes described by Dickens, and Mr. F. Barnard's humorous oil pictures, are already familiar to the public. The walls are rather overcrowded, the designs for illustrations that have appeared in various comic periodicals—most of them on too small a scale to be seen to advantage—being unnecessarily numerous. Mr. Harry Furniss's parodies of the styles of various Academicians, clever and amusing as they are, scarcely justify their reappearance after so

various comic periodicals—most of them on too small a scale to be seen to advantage—being unnecessarily numerous. Mr. Harry Furniss's parodies of the styles of various Academicians, clever and amusing as they are, scarcely justify their reappearance after so short an interval. The eighteenth century works ranged in the next room form the most interesting part of the exhibition. So many of Hogarth's most important pictures are in public galleries that it is not surprising to find that he is poorly represented. Of the four drawings lent by the Queen, "The Hazard Table," with a portrait of her grandfather, Frederick, Prince of Wales, is the most interesting, and in every way the best. In examples of the group of pictorial humourists who after a considerable interval of time succeeded the great master the exhibition is very strong.

By Thomas Rowlandson—beyond all comparison the greatest of them—there are more than 250 works, everyone of which will repay close examination. It will be seen that he was an artist of great technical accomplishment as well as extraordinary versatility. No artist has done so much to make us familiar with English life and manners in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. He found subjects congenial to his very comprehensive taste in every class of society. If he was sometimes a little coarse, he was by no means insensible to natural grace and beauty. His pictures of domestic life, and many of his female portraits, while conveying quite as strong a sense of reality as his scenes of low-life debauchery, are di-tinguished by great refinement of style. Mr. Joseph Grego, who has organised the exhibition, contributes a very interesting series of fifty-one unpublished drawings, illustrating a tour in a post-chaise to the wreck of the Royal George in 1782. These are among the best of Rowlandson's works, showing, together with fertile inventive faculty and abundant humour, a skill in characterisation, and a power of rendering transient phases of expression a

most artistically introduced and in perfect keeping with their surroundings.

James Gilray, the most popular caricaturist of his time, is sufficiently represented by a series of twenty coloured engravings. He was unquestionably an artist of great ability, but his range was strictly limited. The trenchant political satires by which he is best known are remarkable for their grotesque coarseness and unrestrained exuberance of manner rather than for their humour. In the early part of his career George Cruikshank seems to have been largely influenced by Gilray. His numerous social and political caricatures in water-colour are wildly extravagant and bizarre; they are tawdry in colour and rather feebly executed, and give no indication of the very great dramatic and expressive power that he afterwards developed. He is seen to infinitely geater advantage in some fanciful designs suggested by Grimm's fairy tales, and in a series of admirable drawings illustrating Maxwell's "History of the Irish Rebellion in 1798." Cruikshank's command of character and expression and his power of dramatic realisation are best seen in the series of twenty-five drawings for "Oliver Twist." Every incident as described by the author, whether humorous, pathetic, or tragic, is realised with sympathetic skill and mastery. Among the very numerous illustrations of Dickens by other deceased artists the most interesting is a small oil picture by C. R. Leslie, representing with infinite humour Mrs. Bardell fainting in the arms of Mr. Pickwick.

John Leech's fertile fancy and expressive humour are seen in many drawings, but the twenty crude and coarsely-painted oil pictures are not likely to add to his reputation. They are vastly

John Leech's fertile fancy and expressive humour are seen in many drawings, but the twenty crude and coarsely-painted oil pictures are not likely to add to his reputation. They are vastly inferior to his black and white designs of the same subjects. Randolph Caldecott is represented by a very large number of drawings exceedingly varied in subject, and all marked by distinct individuality of style. They show that he was not only one of the most highly-gifted of graphic humorists, but one of the most original. In no way do they recall the work of any of his predecessors. They are remarkable for their mastery of technique, their simplicity of treatremarkable for their mastery of *technique*, their simplicity of treatment, and expressive certainty of line, as well as for the rare inventive faculty that they display, and their humour.



WELBECK ABBEY II.

THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND

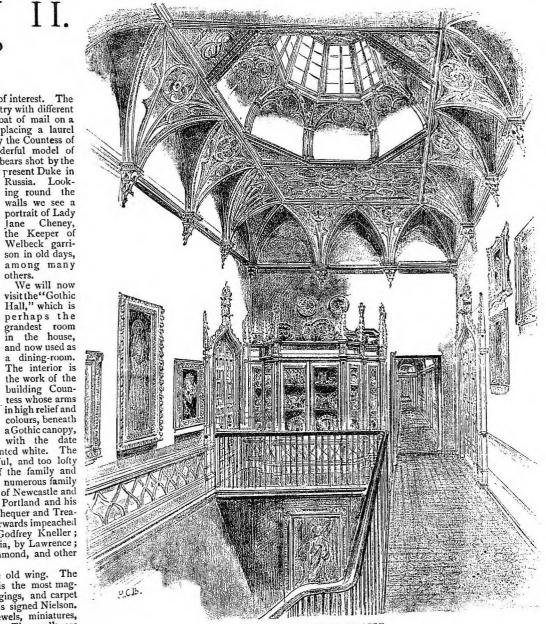
FROM DRAWINGS BY II. C. BREWER

ET US NOW MAKE OUR WAY INTO THE INTERIOR, which is full of interest. The entrance hall is itself a fine room. Here are two lovely pieces of Flemish tapestry with different representations of the first Marquis, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, in coat of mail on a high-crested Barb charger, and his sons as angels hovering above him in the act of placing a laurel wreath upon his head. The mantel-piece in beautiful coloured marbles was made by the Countess of wreath upon his head. The mantel-piece in beautiful coloured marbles was made by the Countess of William the Third's yacht, a most curious buhlwork cabinet, and two huge brown bears shot by the present Duke in Russia. Looking round the walls we see a portrait of Lady lane Cheney, the Keeper of Welbeck garrison in old days, among many

SOUTH LODGE AND ENTRANCE TO TUNNEL

colours, beneath a Gothic canopy, with the date with the date with the date and richly panelled fan-tracery ceiling, with pendants, is singularly beautiful, and too lofty to be oppressive. On the wainscot are arranged the emblazoned coats of arms of the family and its alliances. The walls are crimson, very effective, and well suited to show up the numerous family portraits with which they are hung. Among the most interesting are the first Duke of Newcastle and liss second wife Margaret Lucas, by Sir Peter Lely; William, the second Duke of Portland and his wife, by Hudson; Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasurer in the reign of Queen Anne, with the Succession Bill in his hand, who was afterwards impeached and sent to the Tower for intriguing to set the Pretender on the throne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the Prime Minister Duke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Governor-General of India, by Lawrence; the Baroness Bolsover, by Sant, the late General Bentinck, her husband, by Richmond, and other celebrated members of the family.

A suite of four noble and elegant drawing-rooms occupy the whole east side of the old wing. The State drawing-room, with its lotty alcove ceiling and gold and white cornice-work, is the most magnificent of these. It is also called the Red Drawing Room, as its furniture, hangings, and carpet are in this colour. The tapestry is all the loveliest rose-coloured silk Coblentz, and is signed Nielson. Here is such a splendid collection of art-treasures, interesting relics, heirlooms, jewels, miniatures, lifer is such a splendid collection of art-treasures, interesting relics, heirlooms, jewels, miniatures, lifer is such a splendid collection of art-treasures, interesting relics, heirlooms, jewels, miniatures, lifer is such a splendid collection of art-treasures, interesting relics, heirlooms, jewels, miniatures, lifer is such a splendid collection of art-treasures, interesting relics, heirlooms, jewels, miniatures, lifer is such as plendid collection of the princes



THE STAIRCASE, WEST GALLERY

rosary of Queen Henrietta Maria, said to be the rosary which the queen pawned for 3,000. It consists of six plum and fifty cherry stones carved with minutely-worked subjects from Roman history and mythology.

The silver chalice from which King Charles I. received the Holy Communion before execution, with inscription to that effect, and with the arms of Sir Henry Hene of Wingfield, Co. Berks, engraven on it.

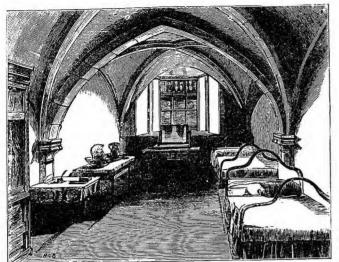
with inscription to that effect, and with the arms of sharely reads of the same table are Henry VIII.'s dagger, with embossed gold, richly jewelled hilt in sheath of On the same table are Henry VIII.'s dagger, with embossed gold, richly jewelled hilt in sheath of same workmanship, and the emerald seal of Charles II. when Prince. There is an immense quantity of valuable china in every part of the house, that in this room is all of the finest Sèvres. In other of these drawing-rooms there is a large collection of Dresden, Chelsea, old Worcester, Bow, old Derby; among it is a small tea-pot, the first piece of Dresden ever made.

Derby; among it is a small tea-pot, the first piece of Dresden ever made.

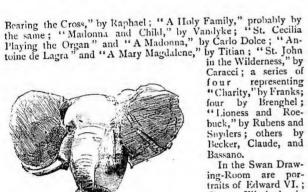
The furniture in the Music-Room is gold and yellow silk. It was Lord Palmerston's, and was bought by the late Duke at the sale at Cambridge House, where the great statesman and Lady bought by the late Duke at the sale at Cambridge House, where the great statesman and Lady Palmerston entertained for many years. The massive and very beautiful ormolu chandeliers in this Palmerston entertained for many years. The massive and very beautiful ormolu chandeliers in this and all the drawing-rooms were purchased at the same time. The principal paintings are "Christ and all the drawing-rooms were purchased at the same time.







THE CRYPT OF THE ANCIENT MONASTERY, 13TH CENTURY



HEAD OF AN AFRICAN FLETHANT Shot by the Duke of Portland's friend, Colonel Vivian

her favourite Earl in 1578; Elizabeth Cavendish, whose second husband, the Duke of Montagu, courted and married her as the Emperor of China, by Lely; the wonderful portrait of the First Napoleon, by Paul de la Roche. The dark, clever face has a melancholy expression, and the penetrating eyes seem to haunt and follow you everywhere. There are also a "Boy," laughing, by Murillo; a "Woman's Head," upturned in prayer, by Correggio; "Christ and St. John," by Passaro; "The Garden of Love," by Rubens; "The Tower of Babel," by Brenghel; landscapes by Orizonti and Geffier. Here are two more cases of lovely miniatures, including portraits of Marie Antoinette, Napoleon I., and the Empress Josephine.

A jewel case of exquisite lace-like brass-work, over crimson velvet, which belonged to Queen Mary II., is another highly-prized treasure in this room.

At length we arrive at the last of these rooms, known as the Blue Drawing-Room. Its walls are hung with blue satin damask. The furniture is chiefly in blue and drab plush and satin. One side of this room is adorned by a piece of scarce old English tapestry. The subject is a Continental harvest scene, full of life. The walls are covered with portraits by Vandyke and Gainsborough; poultry and birds by Houdekocher; dead game by Biltins; landscapes by Ruysdael and Poussin; a large painting of Antwerp and a river scene by Paul Brile; several small idyllic pieces by Van Orley.

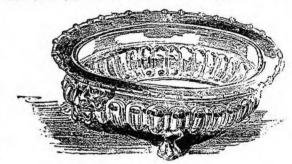
Passing now through the ante-room, in which we pause only to notice a gem of a small three-quarter-face of Mary Queen of Scots when Dauphine, probably by Pourbus, one of William III. given by him to the first Earl of Portland, and one of the Earl himself, we enter a snug little room facing west. Excepting those of the monastic basement, it is the oldest room in the house, untouched since it was louit by Bess of Hardwick or her grandson, and with an air of



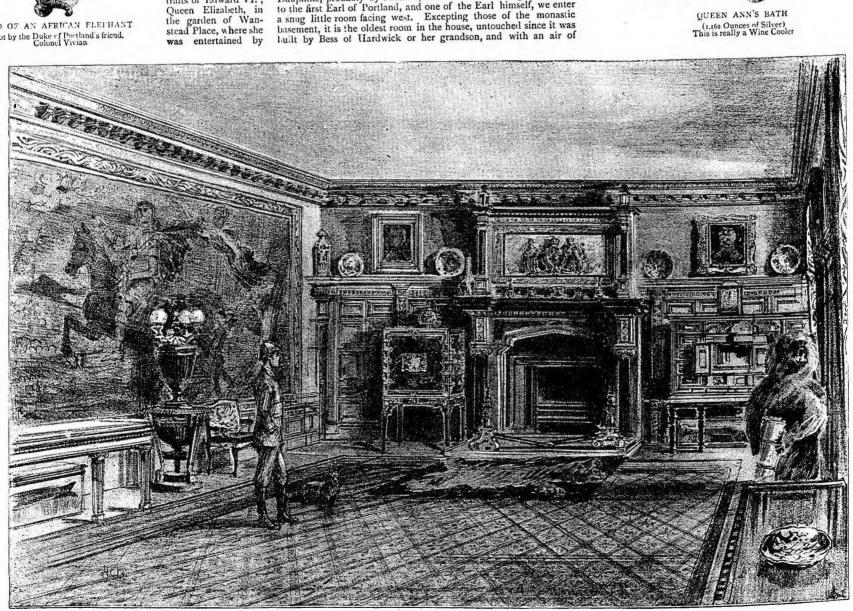
antiquity about it. It has a vaulted and groined roof, beautifully carved stone mantel-piece, is wainscoted with oak, and decorated with crests and badges of Cavendish and Ogle. Here the great soldier and horseman of the days of Charles I. wrote his celeb-ated work on Horsemanship, thought over the troubles of his time, and nerved himself to act the manly and patriotic part he did for his King and country.

Note that the many and partone part he did to his King and country.

We ramble from this wing through various corridors to the other side of the mansion—the Oxford wing, and find ourselves in Lady Bolsover's boudoir, which is situated at the south-east angle on the first story. It is a charming room, decorated in Louis XVI. style, and is a very picture of elegance and comfort. The walls, a light salmon, are panelled with rich gilt mouldings, in which hang



QUEEN ANN'S BATH (1,160 Ounces of Silver)
This is really a Wine Cooler



THE FRONT HALL



FRAUMENT OF THE OLD MONASTERY, 12TH CENTURY



KING CHARLES THE FIRST

valuable by old pictures lolbein, Rubens, Wouvermans; four marvellous sea-pieces by Vande-velde; a landscape by Scalch; a study of a boy by Rem-brandt; an old man by Titian, and others. The adja-cent corridor and staircase (the main one of the house) are in themselves quite a gallery of Art, including works by Carl Jansen, Mignard, Lar-gillier, Nattier, and an arrangement of Oriental china in a recess over a doorway is most artistic and pleas-

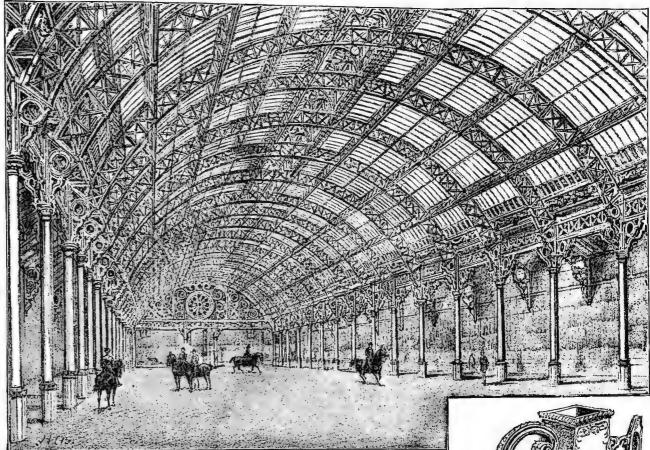
ing.

ERY, Directly under Lady Bolsover's boudoir is the Duke's private sitting-room. The striking feature is its thorough business-like appearance, which immediately dis-pels the notion that the life of a Duke is free from toil and care. It contains many reminiscences of travels in India, Russia and elsewhere. The "Greendale Oak" cabinet is the most interesting piece of furniture. Its 18 panels are ornamented with inlaid representations

with inlaid representations of that famous tree from paintings by George Vertue, and bear the date 1727. We see on all sides favourites of the hunting-field and racecourse, and over the mantelpiece is the head of a monster elephant shot in the Soudan by his friend Colonel Vivian. A specimen of that uncanny creature the apteryx, the all but extinct wingless, featherless bird of New Zealand, beloved of Darwin as exemplifying his "missing links," and a sixty-eight pound male salmon, taken in Troon Harbour, would delight the naturalist.

The State Apartments, occurred the salmon of Wales

The State Apartments, occupied by the Prince of Wales



THE RIDING SCHOOL

when he visited Welbeck, lie at the south-west corner of the first story. The boudoir is in the same style and colour as Lady Bolsolver's, with hangings of cream and crimson satin, and most of the furniture gold, upholstered with crimson plush and silk damask. Examples of female beauty in Madame de Maintenon and the Princess de Condé, by Largillier; Maria Josephine of Saxony, by Tocque; Madame la Vallière and Silvia, actrice céleire, still ever from their canvas silently assert "the might—the majesty of loveliness."

One of the most curious of Welbeck cabinets is in this room. It is a masterpiece of Italian workmanship, ebony, inlaid in minutely-carved and engraved ivory, with maps and plans of the chief countries and cities of the globe, with heads of Sovereigns, dates of great historical events, well deserving to be called, asi is, a "perfect gazetteer of the world." In the dressing-room and bedroom (the bed stands in an alcove, the pillars and arches of which are richly and boldly carved and painted in white and gold) the hangings are creamy-white satin; the furniture gold and white, upholstered with rare old English needlework. The bed coverlet is an exquisite and costly piece of Indian embroidery, and over the head of the bed is a fine life-size portrait of the Princess of Wales.

I will now lead you to the "Underground Rooms"—patience! patience! with me, good reader. The way is from the Central Corridor by a subterranean, panelled, and gas-lit passage. The rooms are a suite of six; the first five opening one into first five opening one into the other by enormous ma-hogany folding doors in the centre. On one side runs a spacious corridor hung with pictures, and from which are side entrances; on the other, windows look out into a noble corridor roofed with glass. The first two rooms, until recently, formed the library. The third is now a

ONE OF FIRST CHINA TEAPOTS

MADE AT DRESDEN, Presented by Aurora, Countess of Konnigsmark, mother of Marshal Saxe, to John, Earl of State





THE CRESWELL CRAGS

museum of stuffed birds, collected by the present Duke, and one of the largest and best collections of British birds in the kingdom. The fourth and fifth serve as concert and ball-rooms, for which, with their splendid oak floors and height, they are admirable. The dimensions of these five are respectively 43 ft. by 38 ft., 59 ft. by 43 ft., and the other three, each 59 ft. by 31 ft., and all 13 ft. high.

After these, we come to the wonder of Welbeck, the Picture Gallery, the largest, and, in every way, most magnificent private room in England. It is 159 ft. 2 in. long, 63 ft. 7 in. wide, and 22 ft. high. It is separated from the others by a cross passage, forming a sort of ante-room or lobby, and is entered on either side,

22 ft. high. It is separated from the others by a cross passage, forming a sort of ante-room or lobby, and is entered on either side, down four steps, by a pair of massive mahogany doors. "All wonder," says Dr. Johnson, "is the effect of novelty upon ignorance," but, in spite of this imputation, all wonder on entering here.

Probably the first thing to arrest your attention will be the white, life-like marble bust of the genius loci himself, at the far end, by Pinker. A strikingly beautiful, finely-chiselled face it is. The walls of the vast saloon are covered with pictures from top to bottom, many by the most famous of old artists. There are Vandyke portraits of cavaliers in gold lace and embroidery, in robes of state. bottom, many by the most famous of old artists. There are Vandyke portraits of cavaliers in gold lace and embroidery, in robes of state, and coats of iron, and their grand ladies in those extraordinary and mysterious costumes which make the present generation wonder how human beings got into and out of them. We meet again our old friend the first Duke of Newcastle there, with his cheery and resolute face, surrounded by his wives and family, an interesting group—but "all dead, all buried, all forgotten."

These portraits of the dead have a strange fascination in their

group—but "all dead, all buried, all forgotten."

These portraits of the dead have a strange fascination in their "eyes that glance like dreams on ours." A cloud of melancholy steals over one, something sad yet sweet, as he considers that they have all passed "the bourne whence no traveller returns." Ancestors and connections of the family, Cavendishes, Holles, Harleys, De Veres, Perpoynts, Howards, and indeed representatives of all the noblest families in England, surround the visitor, and help him to realise his insignificance. One picture interesting to us is that of the noblest families in England, surround the visitor, and help him to realise his insignificance. One picture interesting to us is that of the heiress, Miss Margaret Cavendish Harley, as a young girl in a white satin dress—long-waisted, in three-cornered hat, and wand in hand, feeding a pet lamb, and accompanied by her favourite spaniel; but so prim, she looks an only child. Her father and mother, the second Earl and Countess of Oxford, are near, guarding her—two people of very different tastes; one fond of his curious old manufactured and accordance with the second of the counter tastes. scripts and rare vellum books, the other, a stylish woman, fond of horses and hawking and hunting. Her favourite cream-coloured mare is beside her, on which, in two or three pictures, she is repre-

sented at the head of the chase. There are several large pictures of the Battle of the Boyne, many fine hunting pieces by Snyders, land-scapes by Barret, among them four of Welbeck, portraits by Rey-nolds and Lely, a few of Rubens, and other great masters.

The Gallery itself beats descrip-tion. Its walls are a pleasing salmon-tint, with a marvellous-moulded cornice mounted connects a yard deep of foliage, fruit, and flowers. The ceiling is of geometrical design, and one mass of inimitable moulded experient and the moulded the foliage of the foliage ornamentation. It is flat, and spanned by eight hollow wrought

iron beams, weighing over twenty tons each. It is pierced by twenty-seven large octagonal skylights in three rows, and recessed. These give a perfect light. At night it is illuminated by eighteen lovely glass chandeliers, which sparkle like brilliants. In these subterranean palaces we can hardly persuade ourselves we are not in fairy-land or some fabulous halls of "unsubstantial fabric."

We will now some factor the management of the state of t

"unsubstantial fabric."

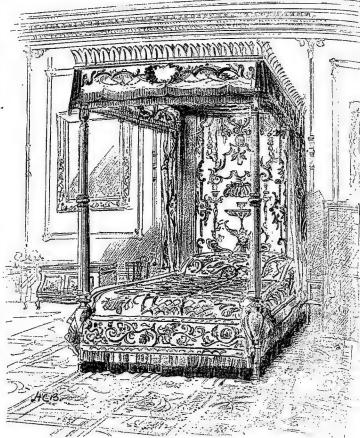
We will now emerge from the underground regions up through a magically-moved trap-door into what, in days gone by, was the first Duke of Newcastle's Riding House. This room was then 120 feet long, with six windows, a tan floor, and wooden roof. Lady Oxford had the walls battlemented and the wooden roof removed; but the late Duke transformed it utterly, lengthening it to

Lady Oxford had the walls battlemented and the wooden roof removed; but the late Duke transformed it utterly, lengthening it to 182 feet, and opening out the thirty windows on the south side. A deep plate-glass mirror, with richly-cut mouldings top and bottom, runs all round. Four massive cut-glass chandeliers, weighing over a ton each, hang from the central hammer-beams of the roof—and there were till quite recently thirty-two smaller ones—making the roof one glittering mass. On the side-walls sixty-four cut-glass branching bracket-lights spring from mirrors. The ceiling, an Italian sky in oils, on canvas, is considered very fine. The entrance portico is surmounted by an exquisite canopy of sparkling crystals with festoons of crystals from crystal pillars tipped with stars. The entrance-doors are two mirrors, which, with a little adjusting, form a pair of reciprocal reflectors.

Description can give no idea of the magnificence of the place. It

Description can give no idea of the magnificence of the place. It must have been intended for a ball-room or banquet-house for the nation. However, the present Duke and the Baroness Bolsover at once made an excellent and very different use of it, having had the west end cut off by crimson curtains and fitted up as the Chapel. The rest they formed into the Library, which contains many old and valuable books. Behind the Communion-table is a drapery of crimson cloth, and upon it hangs Sir J. Reynolds's famous picture, "The Angel, Contemplation," which he painted to serve as the copy for a window in New College Chapel, Oxford, and afterwards gave to the Duchess of Portland. Four other of his pictures hang on the walls.

Let us now stroll through the "Pleasure Grounds," which are very extensive and beautiful, stretching from the east front of the Abbey, down green, velvety terraces, to the margin of the lake, and far along it northwards. Fine cedars, cypresses, acacias, copper beeches,



BED WITH ITALIAN HANGINGS, 16TH CENTURY

limes, chestnuts, mountain ash are clumped and dotted here and there—all transplanted hither in the last few years of the late Duke's life. Macbeth would have had less faith in the witch's divination had he known of all the ways in which

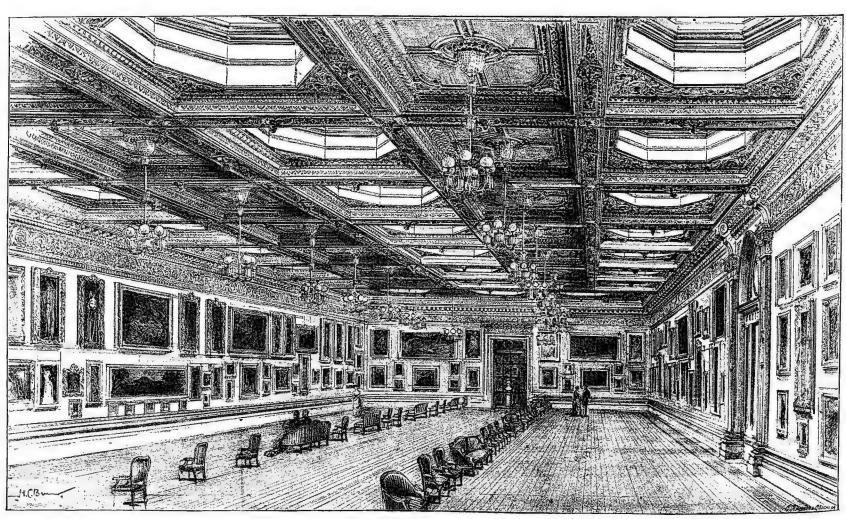
Great Birnam Wood to high Dunsinane Hill Might come against him.

Might come against him.

They were brought from all parts at immense cost, but hardly suffered from their journeys. The rich variety of foliage is most striking, the dark emerald-green of the cedars, so solemn and motionless, contrasting beautifully with the glaucous green of the graceful, fern-like acacias and deciduous cypresses, moved by every soft breeze. I do not wonder that the old Hiebrews invested the cedar—that grandest tree of the pine tribe—with peculiar sacredness, and called it par excellence the "tree of the Lord." Along the walks, and scattered here and there, gay flower-beds of every device vary the bright verdure of the lawns. In one part winds a broad rhododendron walk 200 yards long, with sloping embankments fifteen yards high, crowned with cedars and cypresses. Just across the lake stands an ornamental rustic boathouse; and up beyond the lake stands an ornamental rustic boathouse; and up beyond sweeps the White Deer-Park, dotted with its snowy herd—one of the few and the largest of white deer in England. Want of space forbids me mentioning the Rosary, Palm-House, and large sunk

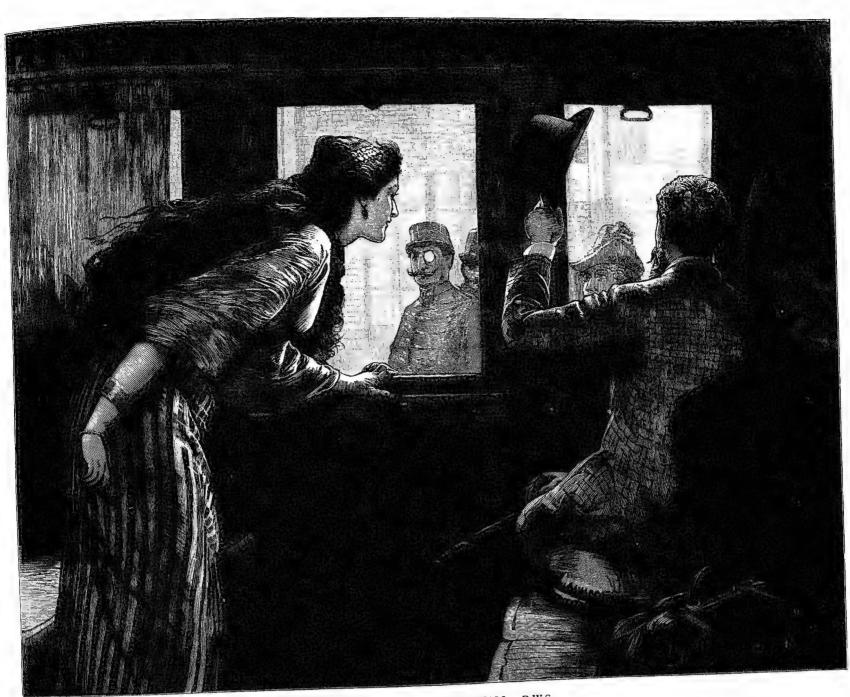
forbids me mentioning the Assay,
gardens 130 yards square,
Wending our way through the Palm-House and Rosary we reach
the south lodge and entrance to the tunnel, the most extraordinary
of the Duke's underground constructions. It is a wide carriage
road a mile and a hall long, from Welbeck to the boundary of the
estate towards Worksop. It is lighted by day by round glass bull sroad a mile and a man long, estate towards Worksop. It is lighted by day be eyes in the roof, and at night by gas.

(Continued on page 667)



THE UNDERGROUND PICTURE GALLERY

THE GRAPHIC, JUNE 15, 1889



DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTNALL, R.W.S.

As they steamed into the station, Meriem rushed to the window to catch a first glimpse of her recovered Iris.

SHEM" OFTENTS "THE

By GRANT ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "THIS MORTAL COIL," "THE DEVIL'S DIE," &C.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TO ALGIERS.

It was with a distinct shrinking that Meriem Knyvett (as she half or the first time signed her name in her letter to Iris) allowed herself to be hurried into a first-class compartment on the East Algerian Rulway at Beni-Mansour station. Her only previous acquaint nee with the locomotive, indeed, had been far from a teas-uring one; and it required no small exercise of courage on the part of an untutored mountain girl to trust herself now to be while I along through the country at the tail of that snorting, rearing, careering fire-breather, whose fierce assault she had so lately experienced in propriâ personâ as it swooped down the slope towards the bridge in the gully. Eustace, however, assured her there was no danger in the railway; and if Eustace said so, so it must be; for to Eustace she now trusted herself wholly with that sweet self-surrender which a true woman can always display towards her chosen counterpart. In fact, the timid Kabyle-bred girl seated herselt in the train with as much outer composure as if she had been actu-tomed all her life to travelling on the line; for Meriem sharel with all other women of free democratic mountain communities that perfect natural breeding which prevents a person from ever feeling gauche or restrained or awkward, in whatever society, or under whatever circumstances. Habituated only to free intercourse with equals, it never even struck her that the greatest lady could look down upon her wherever she might be, or that she had need for any but her own natural manner to put her at her ease in what compuny she might come across.

Eustace had before this recovered his European clothes by special messenger from the tent at Beni-Merzoue, and sat by her side, an IT was with a distinct shrinking that Meriem Knyvett (as she

Eustace had before this recovered his European clothes by special messenger from the tent at Beni-Merzoug, and sat by her side, an Englishman once more, in his wonted garb, smiling and contented. The train moved off at last from the platform to Meriem's inward discompliance with any son discomfiture, with a loud shriek of the discordant whistle, and soon the inexperienced mountain maiden found herself rushing at what seemed to her a wildly impossible pace (though Eustace declared it was but the usual slow Algerian travelling) down the long inclines that lead from the Djurjura to the plains on whose edge stands the town of Algiers, in gleaming glory. Meriem was very, very happy. It never occurred to her to think, in her perfect innocence, how odd a sight it seemed to her fellow-travellers to see an English gentleman thus familiarly conversing with a simple Kabyle girl in now odd a sight it seemed to her fellow-travellers to see an English gentleman thus familiarly conversing with a simple Kabyle girl in haik and burnouse. To her, it was merely herself and Eustace. The conventionalities had not yet begun to exist for her. So she rolled along the smooth line in strange content, glad in her heart to think she was going away with Eustace, and leaving those terrible scenes of war for ever behind her.

On the platform at Ménerville, the party from Tizi-Ouzou was waiting to go on with them. As they steamed into the station, Meriem rushed to the window to catch a first glimpse of her recovered Iris. She knew not why—perhaps it was because blood is thicker than water, perhaps because Iris was the only girl she had ever met who at all approached her own natural and vigorous mental stature, the only one who could sympathise with the profounder European half of her strong nature—but at any rate, for whatever reason, she loved Iris already as she had never before loved any other woman. On the platform, she caught sight of Iris's pretty of the night attack, but face, still a trifle pale from the terrors of the night attack, but beaming with wreathed smiles at Meriem's evident childish anxiety to greet her. Meriem leapt out, in spite of her fears, almost before the train had quite come to a standstill (regardless of the regulations to the contrary in the Company's bye-laws), and flung her tons to the contrary in the Company's bye-laws), and flung her sams wildly, in an access of fervour, round her cousin's neck. Then arms wildly, in an access of fervour, round her cousin's neck. Then she turned with a smile to Vernon Blake, and holding out her white hand with perfect frankness, leant over in her innocent simplicity to kiss him.

As their faces met Iris's heart heat hand in suppose. On the platform at Menerville, the party from Tizi-Ouzou was

As their faces met, Iris's heart beat hard in suspense. But As their faces met, Iris's heart beat hard in suspense. But Meriem, drawing her English kinswoman aside, while Uncle Tom Meriem, drawing Mrs. Knyvett into her place in the train, half-was hurrying Mrs. Knyvett into her place in the train, half-whispered in her ear with a smile of delight, "We shall soon be whispered in her ear with a smile of delight, "We shall soon be cousins, you know, Vernon and I; for as soon as you hear what I cousins, you know, I'm sure, Iris, you won't any longer refuse to have to tell you, I'm sure, Iris, you won't any longer refuse to market him."

marry him."

It is pressed her hand hard, in mute reply, and kissed the beautiful Kabyle girl on each cheek once more. There was no time just then to ask anything further. The inexorable train that waits for no man was whiteling in its access any interest to be off

man was whistling in its eager anxiety to be off.

"En voiture, mesdames!" sang out the shrill-voiced chef-de-gare;
and, with a hurried return, they were soon on their road again for

Algiers—and Harold.

How they chatted and laughed, in spite of all their past terrors, on that merry journey; Meriem full of the double delight of her on the merry journey; Meriem full of the double delight of her own new-found love, and of making Iris happy; Iris, notwithstanding her wonderment and surprise, yet vaguely conscious in her silent joy that for some mysterious reason Meriem was cheerfully and willingly yielding Vernon Blake up to her. How they exactly the terrible stories of their respective perils in the minutest detail! How Iris described the horrors of the night attack till Meriem was heartily ashamed to herself of those creatures who had once been her fellow-countrymen. How Meriem, in turn, dwelt once been her fellow-countrymen. How Meriem, in turn, dwelt once he wild terrors of that appalling machine which civilisation had sent, with its fiery steed, to startle and alarm her native mountains. They tingled and thrilled with their mutual confessions. But at

last, when Iris had finished her narrative of that ghastly assault, and

last, when Iris had finished her narrative of that ghastly assault, and retailed with picturesque horror the savage onslaught of those fanatic insurgents, Meriem looked up at her and asked, with a sigh, "Are there ever Jehads in your religion, Iris?"

"No," Iris answered, fervently; "thank heaven, no, Meriem. Our religion's spread by persuasion alone. It horrifies us to see such deeds as those done."

"It horrifies me, too, to hear of them," Meriem replied, simply, "But our people think it right. They must be mistaken.... Then, with a sudden burst, "Oh, Iris, Iris, I'm ashamed to think I ever belonged to them! I almost wish . . . it may be very wrong . . . but I somehow almost wish I was like you—a Christian!"

Iris could hardly forbear a smile at the perfect naïvelé of this

Christian!"

Iris could hardly forbear a smile at the perfect naïvete of this quaint confession; but Mrs. Knyvett, sitting bolt upright in the corner, started back in her seat in the utmost alarm, and gazed at Meriem with the sort of horror and surprise with which one regards a scorpion or other venomous reptile. "Gracious heavens, Iris," she cried, astonished, "you don't mean to say this poor misguided girl—your uncle Clarence's daughter—has really and truly been brought up a Mussulwoman—or whatever else one ought to call it?"

"Why, what else on earth could she possibly be Irought up, mother dear?" Iris answered, with a gentle warning look. This was surely not the best way conceivable to still poor Meriem's still surviving prejudices.

surviving prejudices.

surviving prejudices.

"I never met any infidels at all before I met Eustace and Vernon, you see, Iris," Meriem went on, reflectively. "Till then, of course, I'd only heard harm and evil speaking about infidels. Some people said Yusuf was an infidel at heart himself till the day of his death, and that that was why he went down sometimes to St. Cloud to see the Père Baba; but I used to be very angry with them when they told me that, naturally, because I thought in those days that all

the Père Baba; Lut I used to be very angry with them when they told me that, naturally, because I thought in those days that all Christians must be very, very, very wicked. And now, since I've seen how Christians behave and how our people behave, I'm beginning to think—I'm not quite sure whether it's sinful or not—but I'm beginning to think. I wish I was a Christian like you, Iris.' Iris's eyes dropped timidly to the ground. "I'm afraid it's not often," she answered, humbly, "we Christians commend ourselves among people who do not belong to our religion in that way, Meriem. I wish we did so a great deal better. But I suppose you won't live among Kabyles any more, now your uncle's gone. You'll come and live with us over in England, of course; and then you'll soon learn to think and feel as we do."

you'll soon learn to think and feel as we do."

"I'd never live among people like those again," Mericm cried, energetically—"no, not if I was to be killed for it. Pd never live among people who believe in Jehads, and try to shoot others (men,

THE GRAPHIC

women, and children) for no excuse or cause. Why, it's horrible to think of. It's worse than the French who fought against our people, though Yusuf always said they were wickeder than anybody. I'm glad you're all English, and not French. I suppose that's because I'm Yusuf's daughter. And as to the infidels, why, I suppose, of course, I shall be a Christian myself, too, when''—she checked herself suddenly, with a rich, red blush. She had nearly blurte I out in her haste and vehemence, "when I'm married to Eustace." But, frank as she was, she couldn't quite tell her whole heart's secret so openly as that before the face of Vernon and Uncle Tom and Mrs. Knyvett. and Mrs. Knyvett.

"When you get to England," Iris suggested, quietly finishing off the broken sentence for her in a non-committing fashion. For Iris, too, had observed how her eyes fell upon Eustace, half unconsciously, as she spoke, and began now to spell out for herself the solution of

this singular mystery.

this singular mystery.

"When I get to England," Meriem answered, catching gladly at the proffered means of escape. "I don't know how it is, Iris, but I somehow feel sure I shall like England. I've felt more at home, more sympathetic, I think you call it, with all you English than I ever felt with anybody at all at Beni-Merzoug. I used to think at first, when Vernon and Eustace were newly come, it was only because you were Yusuf's people, and I was prepared to like you for Yusuf's sake, as Yusuf's fellow-countrymen. But the more I've seen and known of you all, the more I've found out that that was a mistake. I'm neaver to all of you than I ever could be to anybody seen and known of you all, the more I've found out that that was a mistake. I'm nearer to all of you than I ever could be to anybody else; I like you and sympathise with you, not only tecause you're Yusuf's people, but because you're my people—my own people—as well—my neighbours, my kinsmen, my like in nature. One day Vernon repeated me a bit of an English song—about a bird, a skylark, you know—and that day I remember it came home to me suddenly that I felt all that quite differently from the way I could ever feel anything in the Kabule verses. Ours are all verses about suddenly that I left all that quite differently from the way I could ever feel anything in the Kabyle verses. Ours are all verses about such common things—the olive-harvest, and the corn, and fighting, and wife-buying. But this was a song about how a bird went up singing and rejoicing in the air—such a beautiful song—and I remember a bit of it, a bit that said—

We look before and after,
And pine for what is not;
Our succepts laught,
With some pain is fraught,
Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.
I thought that was lovely—as much as I understood of it—and thought, too, no Kabyle that ever lived could possibly have made I says that the same time. I must be a good thought, too, to Kabyle that each thete total passay, and song like that; so I thought, at the same time, I must be a good deal English after all myself, or it wouldn't seem so much more beautiful than any of our silly little Kabyle verses."

Not even Uncle Tom could refrain from joining in the hearty

laugh that greeted this candid outburst of native simplicity. The idea that any Kabyle poetry could possibly come into competition with Shelley's "Skylark" was too utterly grotesque for the most prosaic intelligence, the Probate and Divorce Division itself included. They all laughed, but they all laughed with very different undercurrents of inner emotion.

Iris, half-piqued at the idea that her painter should have repeated those exquisite lines to any other woman, yet couldn't help feeling at the same time how infinitely Vernon must realise her own superiority to poor barefooted Meriem. She, with her cultivated European mind, to be jealous of that ignorant, uncultured Kabyle girl! It would be really and truly quite too ridiculous.

Vernon, half-ashamed Meriem should thus innocently rake up his rest will dead against him yet couldn't help feeling that Iris

his past evil deeds against him, yet couldn't help feeling that Iris must see how utterly he would be thrown away upon such a girl as Meriem. To waste himself on her, with his poetical nature, when a Third Classic had confessed her love for him, would, indeed, be

a Third Classic had confessed her love for him, would, indeed, be little short of simple wickedness.

And Eustace, delighted with Meriem's perfect candour, thought to himself with admiration how profound was the nature of that wild mountain girl, who could see for herself on a first glance the wide gulf that separated such a poet as Shelley from her own fellow-countrymen, and could pick out instinctively from his most exquisite poem the deepest and most essentially central stanza. Whither might not such a soul as that attain, in fitting surroundings for its free development, and with congenial companionship to guide and direct it!

What a wonderful passion is love to warp and bias our calmer

What a wonderful passion is love to warp and bias our calmer judgment! How clearly it lets us see one side of a question, and how perfectly contented it makes us, not only with the person on whom it fixes its oblique glance, but with ourselves into the bargain,

seen by the reflected light of that other person's profound admiration!

So they journeyed on merrily together to Algiers, each in a very good humour with himself, and unheedful of the thunderbolt that Harold Knyvett held in readiness to let loose upon them as soon as they got there.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

CHECK!

AT Algiers station Uncle Tom recovered such fragments o luggage as still remained to them (for most of their wardrobe had been destroyed at St. Cloul, so that they were sorely in need of a rapid return to their base of supplies at Sidi Aia), while Iris seized the opportunity to charter a special fiacre of her own (with a picturesque turbaned Arab driver) to mount the Mustapha Hill in quiet conference alone with Meriem. The others could all go in the big carriage, she said; her own carriage; Uncle Tow and mother and quiet conference alone with Meriem. The others could all go in the big carriage, she said; her own carriage; Uncle Tom, and mother, and Mr. Blake, and Mr. Le Marchant; but they two girls would drive up in solitary grandeur in a hired cab; for to say the truth, the Third Classic, for all the world like any common boarding-school miss, was burning with the desire to have a good tele-à-tête for half an hour with her Kabyle cousin. Uncle Tom objected that this course of action would look very odd; the young woman hadn't even got stockings to her feet but Iris of course promptly overeven got stockings to her feet! but Iris, of course, promptly over-ruled his futile objection; and as Eustace Le Marchant put in a word, too, on the same side, Uncle Tom, overjoyed, at least, at the chance of separating the heiress from that dangerous fortune-hunter for half an hour, consented to connive at the improper arrange-

for half an hour, consented to conflive at the improper arrangement.

"We must keep her well away from that sneaking naturalist fellow, Amelia," he whispered in his sister's ear in strict confidence.

"It's a jolly lucky thing it was the painter, poor creature, who was up with us at St. Cloud the night of the fight—he's an innocent boy, that, and as shy as girls used to be when you and I were young; but if it had been the other one, why, I'll bet you a sovereign he'd have proposed to her outright on the strength of having got a slight graze on his shoulder in the little house with having got a slight graze on his shoulder in the little brush with those brutes of Kabyles."

Uncle Tom was inordinately proud of his own part in that little

brush, and therefore, of course, always gracefully spoke of it, after the fashion of our kind, with becoming disparagement.

"Now, you must tell me all about it, Meriem," Iris said at once,

as soon as they were seated side by side incongruously in that convenient fiacre, and out of earshot, on their way up to Mustapha. "You know you're to be my guest at Sidi Aia, of course; and before I get there I've a particular reason for wanting to know exactly how you stand with—with Mr. Blake and Mr. Le Mar-

Meriem smiled a curiously contented and suppressed smile at the patronising way in which Iris comported herself as the mistress of Sidi Aia; but she went on, nevertheless, with all young love's first gushing readiness, to pour out her story, her strange, strange, story, into the sympathetic ears of a female confidante. She told the

whole tale with that unvarnished frankness which in Meriem resulted whole tale with that unvarnished trankness which in Meriem resulted as a joint product of Kabyle simplicity, and the straightforward inherited Knyvett nature. She suppressed nothing; she apologised for nothing; she softened down nothing; not even how she said, "What ever made me think so much of Vernon!" Iris smile a little satisfied smile of conscious superiority when Meriem said in "what ever made me think so much of Vernon!" Iris smiled a little satisfied smile of conscious superiority when Meriem said in her simple way, "It burst upon me all like a flash of lightning, you know, Iris; I thought to myself, with a sudden revulsion, 'Great heavens, what have I done? Have I risked his life—Eustace's life—for such a man as Vernon? He's worth a thousand times as much as Vernon Blake! And he loves me as Vernon could never love any one."

At that Iris's brow clouded over a little for half a second. She hardly knew if she ought to sit still and listen to such sacrilege as hardly knew if she ought to sit still and listen to such sacrilege as those words of Meriem's. Her Vernon! her painter! her poet! her king of men! This Kabyle girl dare so lightly to reckon him up with her own small reckoning! What presumption! What audacity! What foolhardy self-confidence! But at any rate she was free to marry Vernon now! Free to marry that man she so loved! For that, she could forgive a great deal to Meriem!

And when Meriem ended at last, with her transparent guilelessness—"So then, Iris, he just drew me down to his sofa and kissed me, and I laid my head, so, on his shoulder and cried, and was, oh,

ness—"So then, Iris, he just drew me down to his sola and kissed me, and I laid my head, so, on his shoulder and cried, and was, oh, so happy, so unspeakably happy!"—the mollified Girton girl felt half inclined, there in the open road, on the Mustapha hill, to fling her arms around her newly-found cousin's neck, and kiss the barefooted Kabyle maiden then and there before the eyes of wondering passers by. Arab or Furopean. Love is so very much alike at passers by, Arab or European. Love is so very much alike at bottom, after all, in all of us!

"And now, Iris," Meriem cried, in conclusion, holding her cousin's gloved hand tight in her own bare gloveless fingers, "I want you and Vernon to be married to one another, and to be rich and happy, and to live as you like at Sidi-Aia."

"But you must have some of my money too." Iris exclaime!

and nappy, and to five as you like at Sidi-Ala.

"But you must have some of my money, too, "Iris exclaimed, with effusion, regardless of Uncle Tom's oft-iterated advice. "You must let me share it with you—not, half, perhaps, but as much as Uncle Tom thinks right and proper."

Moviem amiled a retirement smile, that curious smile, that Iris had

Meriem smiled a reticent smile—that curious smile that Iris had

Meriem smiled a reticent sinte-that curious sinter that noticed so often this morning.

"I'll take some of Sir Arthur's money, if you wish it," she answered, sedately, not like one who accepts a favour, but with a certain grand reserve which struck Iris at once, as did also the altered phrase, "Sir Arthur's money." "But Eustace and your uncle will settle all that between them, I dare say. Of course, I don't understand such things as these. Whatever you arrange, Eustace and I will be well satisfied." and I will be well satisfied."

and I will be well satisfied."

They turned round the corner at the Colonne Voirol—Meriem all aghast, internally, as she went along the road at the grandeur and magnificence of the great white Moorish villas that studded the hillside after the narrow streets and rough stone huts of her native mountains—and swept at last into the broad drive of a final white villa, more stately and magnificent and imposing than any of them.

Meriem's heart rose up in her mouth at once at the sight. So this

wountains—and swept at last into the board drive of a limit willa, more stately and magnificent and imposing than any of them. Meriem's heart rose up in her mouth at once at the sight. So this was Sidi Aia! This was Yusul's inheritance! This was the palace that might once have been hers! But, like Caractaeus at Rome, she envied it not. She was glad it had gone to Vernon and Iris.

What had she to do with grand villas like these? With Eustace by her side, she could be happy anywhere.

The carriage had passed them on the slope of the hill, and arrived at the door half a moment earlier. Vernon Blake was there already, waiting to give the heiress his hand as she alighted from the fiacre at her own proud porch. She took it tenderly, with a faint pressure. He half-guessed what that meant as he mounted the steps gaily by her side into the first outer court, with its marble fountain, its floor of painted tiles, its palms and orange trees, its luxuriant basin of waving water-weeds. His painter's eye looked round with delight on that perfect specimen of old Moorish architecture. Nothing more beautiful had he seen in Africa. The exquisite arcade, the long line of pillars, the glorious display of antique tiles, the depth of shadow in the recess of the doorway, all charmed and intoxicated of shadow in the recess of the doorway, all charmed and intoxicated his artistic instinct. It was a pure delight to Iris thus to show off her own domain in all its beauty to the man whom she now looked upon as its unconscious but predestined future possessor. "It's lovely, Mr. Blake," she said, turning round to him with a smile of

overy, Mr. Blake, she said, turning round to him with a smile of quiet pride; "very lovely, isn't it?"

And Vernon Blake, gazing about with a sigh, ejaculated fervidly, "It's more than lovely. It's a painter's dream. Anything so exquisite I hardly thought existed in solid stone on this poor little planet of ours. How proud you must be . . . Miss Knyvett . . . to be its possessor!"

It is eve had an unworted twinkle in it. "Description of the planet of the plan

Iris's eye had an unwonted twinkle in it. "Do you remember the Lord of Burleigh?" she said, looking up at him with an audacious smile. The Girton boldness was surely breaking out at last in the girl. "Well, what Meriem has told me on the way up this morning has made me myself into a sort of inverted topsy-turvey Lady of Burleigh." She took his hand once more, before Uncle Tom's very eyes, and led him with wondering feet into the broad white court.
"Proudly turned she round and kindly," she quoted low, with a change in the gender alone: "All of this is thine and mine!"
"You mean it, Iris?" he cried, with blinded eyes.

"I mean it," she answered, simply, in a whispered voice. "And I am yours, too; I, too, am yours, for ever, Vernon."

As she spoke, Uncle Tom, who was following them close, drew back suddenly with a startled cry of surprise and indignation. "God bless my soul!" he exclaimed, eagerly. "What the devil is that fellow doing here, I wonder?"

Iris lifted up her eyes at these unexpected words, and looked in the direction where Uncle Tom was indignantly waving his heavy red hand. There, on the top step of the short flight of stairs that led from the outer to the inverse court steed Heavilly Knewet the

led from the outer to the inner court, stood Harold Knyvett, bowing

and smiling, with arms outspread on either side of him, in an attitude of profuse and generous hospitality.

His fingers didn't tremble or his mouth twitch now. He had schooled himself by violent efforts for some days before to bear the shock of that supreme interview. Not a feature but was under complete control. His face was calm, with a sweet smile of conscious triumph. But he was bland and benignant too, with a rose in his buttonhole; for he meant to win Iris as well as the property. He stood there waving them in like a great proprietor with a lordly sweep of his delicate white hand; come one, come all,

hould taste his fare in his newly-acquired home with princely munificence.

"Why, goodness gracious, there's Harold!" Mrs. Knyvett exclaimed, with a benign nod of the condescending feature. "How kind of him, really! But he's always so nice. He's run across to

Algiers to bring me my bronchitis kettle!"
As for Iris, she looked up at that complacent figure in a vague dismay. Meriem, too absorbed in other affairs, had forgotten to tell her of the bad man's presence at a villa at Mustapha. She hardly knew in her confusion what to make of the scene; when suddenly Harold enlightened her at a bound by coming down a step or two with a polite bow, and exclaiming point-blank at her in his courtliest voice, "Good morning, Iris; how d'ye do, Aunt Amelia; I'm delighted, I'm sure, to welcome you both—and Mr. Whitmarsh too—as my guests in my home at Sidi Aia!"

Iris shrank back with a shudder of dismay. His home at Sidi

Aia! Was the earth going to fail beneath her feet? What a bomb-shell! What a thunderboit!

(To be continued)

MUSIC

-Twelve performances given in a ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Twelve performances given in a fortnight have necessarily taxed even the great resources of Covent Garden. The representations have, nevertheless, been for the most part above the average. Figaro on Wednesday, last week, would, it is true, have been all the better for a little extra rehearsil, would, it is true, nave open an the better for a little extra renearsil, although Señor F. d'Andrade deserves praise for the very careful reading which he gave to the part of the Count, at only two days' notice. Signor Cotogni was the Figaro, and the three attractive female parts could hardly have been in better hands than these of Madame Albani, Miss Van Zandt, and Miss Ella Russell. Miss Russell, particularly, appeared at her best in the rile of the coquettish Susanna.

Rigoletto, on Thursday, was more or less a disappointment. M. Rigoletto, on Thursday, was more or less a disappointment. M. Lassalle had not even learnt the Itilian text. He sang the part of the Jester throughout in French, the rest of the troupe using the Italian tongue. Polyglot opera of this sort is not commendable. Madame Melba was the Gilda, but she will probably apper to better advantage as Juliette in Gounod's opera, which is announced for production in French this (Saturday) evening.

Faust, on Friday, was given with a familiar cast. Its best feature was the Mephistopheles of M. Edouard de Reszkè, which, if it had a little more of the grim humour that M. Faure used to impurt to it, would be his finest impersonation. Malame Nordica was the Marguerite, and M. Lassalle gave a highly dramatic rendering of the death scene of Valentine.

The largest audience of the week was drawn by Iohengrin on

The largest audience of the week was drawn by Lohengrin on Saturday, when, except as to Telramund, which was played by M. Seguin, a délutant of promise, Wagner's opera was cast in as strong a manner as the present Covent Garden troupe was capable. Makame Albani's embodiment of the part of Elsa is well known. More dramatic and emotional than the ideal Elsa should be, it is nevertheless striking alike from a vocal and a histrionic point of view.

Madame Albani was less demonstrative than usual, and the change Madame Albani was less demonstrative than usual, and the change was a decided improvement. Madame Fürsch-Madi repeated her admirable creation of Ortrud, the fine voice of M. Edouard de Reszkè told well in the music of the King, and M. Jean de Reszkè gave a remarkably finished impersonation of the hero whose music Wagner himself at one time despaired of ever hearing properly sung. The popular Polish tenor was suffering from a wound in the arm, a

The popular Polish tenor was suffering from a wound in the arm, a slight operation having been performed upon him for threatened blood poisoning, caused by the sting of an insect.

On Monday Aida was announced, but M. Jean de Reszke was replaced by Señor A. d'Andrade. On Tuesday Guillaume Tell was mounted for the début of Mdlle. Lita, a Roumanian soprano, with a capital voice, but an inexperienced style. M. Lestellier was not a strong Arnold; and, in the absence of M. Lassalle, the part of Tell was undertaken by M. Seguin, who sang in French.

was undertaken by M. Seguin, who sang in French.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mapleson was last week satisfied with a revival of two such familiar operas as Sonnam'u'a and Lucia. This week, however, he promises Fanst. In Donizetti's opera, a new tenor, M. Warmuth, mide a fairly successful first appearance. He has a robust tenor voice, and, save when he forced it, he is comparatively free from the tremolo, that besetting vocal sin of most Continental tenors. To act the part of Edgardo in anything but a conventional manner is now almost impossible. So M. Warmuth did not attempt it.

-An important orchestral concert PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY .taking place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm is a novelty, at any rate in this country, although it is said to be common enough in South America. The flashes of lightning and the volleys of thunder on Thursday night entirely disconcerted the orchestra during the performance of Mr. Cliffe's new symphony, and spoilt that which promised to be one of the finest readings we have had for many years of Beethoven's E flat concerto from the fingers of the gifted Norwegian pianist, Madame Backer-Gröndahl. The first movement of the concerto was indeed performed with a power, a finish of execution, and a degree of intellectuality and artistic feeling rare in pianists of the present day. In the slow movement, however, the storm grew in intensity, several half-frightened la lies left the hall, Mr. Cowen dropped his bâton by accident, and the pianist, who kept on pluckily, obviously could not do herself full justice. Mr. Cliffe's symphony we described after it was produced at Mr. Manns' benefit at the Crystal Palace a few weeks ago. The performance at the Philharmonic, probably for the reasons already stated, was by no means a good one. taking place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm is a novelty, at stated, was by no means a good one.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).——It is expected that the regular summer concert season will end in little more than three weeks time. The best performances are still very largely attended, but the recital fever, so far as the public are concerned, has happily abated, and benefit concerts, with few exceptions, necessarily attract only the immediate friends of the concert-giver. We will, however take a rapid survey of the more interesting concerts. attract only the immediate friends of the concert-giver. We will, however, take a rapid survey of the more interesting concerts. Señor Sarasate, for example, at his Chamber Concert on Saturday, played (with Madame Berthe Marx as pianist) Schubert's great Fantasia, Op. 159, and the Kreutzer sonata, besides Raff's La Fie d'Amour, which was encored. In the Kreutzer the audience thoughtlessly stopped one of the variations, and compelled the performers to repeat it.—Sir Charles Hallé on Friday produced for the first time Raff's pianoforte quartet in C minor, Op. 202, an uns disfactory work by this most unequal of all great composers. Of the four movements the first allegro seems to be the best. Brahms's sonata in F, Op. 99, was also given, and the programme four movements the first allegro seems to be the best. Brahms' sonata in F, Op. 99, was also given, and the programme included Schumann's pianoforte quartet, in which Sir Charles was joined by Lady Hallé and her brother, and Herr Ries.—The young Italian violinist, Signorina Teresina Tua, gave a violin concert last week, and among other things played Mendelssohn's concert, but with only pianoforte accompaniment.—That gifted pianist, Mrs Charles Yates, has given a benefit with the assistance of Mes lames Albani (who sang deliciously a new Lullaby by Signor Bevignani) and Valleria, Lady Hallé, and other eminent artists; and among the other performances of the week have been a miscellamous concert at the Albert Hall, with Miss Nikita as one of the vocalists; and performances by Mr. Oberthür, the Guildhall School and Lon Ion Academy students, Mr. Bonawitz (who announced a Brobdingnagian programme of no fewer than 45 pieces for organ, harpsichord, or pianoforte), Mr. Lawrence Kellie, Señor Albeniz, Midlle. Lorenzi, Miss Alexandra Ehrenberg (who sang Ambroïse Thomas' "Conniis tu le Pays" charmingly), Saturday Concerts at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, and many others.

NOTES AND NEWS.——In honour of the Shah of Persia there has

Notes and News.—In honour of the Shah of Persia there has been arranged a "command" performance of Aida at the Royal Italian Opera on July 2nd, a private performance at the Empire on July 4th, and a semi-State concert at the Albert Hall on July 5th.—Mr. Augustus Harris is said to have arranged for a late autumn season of Opera at Covent Garden.—Signor Arditi will condu the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, which will begin on August 10th. A season of Promenade Concerts is also projected later in covent Garden Promenade Concerts, which will begin on August 10th. A season of Promenade Concerts is also projected later in the month at Her Majesty's.—It is again reported that Verdi has definitely taken up Boîto's libretto of Romeo and Juliel, and Dr. Hanslick, of the New Free Press, Vienna, announces that the composer has finished the first act.—The renowned tenor Tamagno has been engaged for the part of Otello at the production of Verdi's latest opera at the Lyceum next month.—Miss Maud Sins Verdi's lates: opera at the Lyceum next month.—Miss Maud Sims Reeves was married last Saturday to Mr. Wigg, a stockhoker—Next Wednesday Mr. E. Markwick, formerly a well-known musical critic, will be married. On the same day the wedding is fixed of Mr. Templar Saxe and Miss Annie Schuberth. HOME.

Political.—Continuing his oratorical tour in the West of Political. Mr. Gladstone spoke at Torquay on Monday, and, profingland. Mr. Gladstone spoke at Torquay on Monday, and, profingland. Mr. Gladstone spoke at Torquay on Monday, and, profingland. Mr. General of the mining district. His speeches and at Kelruth, the centre of the mining district. His speeches and at Kelruth, the centre of the mining district. His speeches and at Kelruth, the centre of the mining district. His speeches and at Kelruth, the centre of the mining district. His speeches and the curious exercitations in "political arithmetic" alstention from the curious from their success at byconservatives in 1883 in anticipating, from their success at byconservatives in 1885 in anticipating, from their success at byconservatives in the state of Gladstone continues to admit a great improvement in the state of Gladstone continues to admit a great improvement in the state of Gladstone continues to admit a great improvement in the state of Gladstone continues to the conservatives and the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but to the confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but the two confinence of the Irish in the triumph of his own but the his threshing his his threshing his his threshing his his trib

THE LORD MAYOR'S FUND for completing the equipment of the Metropolitan Volunteers continues to progress very satisfac-

They are rough sketches of verse on loose sheets of blue and white paper, full of corrections and additions, and in many cases show no slight difference between the poet's idea and his finished work. The MSS, include the dedication to the Queen of his poems, written in 1851, and the originals of "Maud" and "The Brook."

OUR OBITUARY records the death, in her fifty-fourth year, of Lady Bramwell; in his fifty-eighth year, of Sir William W. Arbuthnot, third Baronet, partner in a banking firm at Madras; in his seventy-first year, of Vice-Admiral Thomas Cochran; of the Hon. H. Gray, Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia; of Monsignor Searle, Canon of the (Roman Catholic) Chapter of Westminster; in his eightieth year, of Mr. John F. La Trobe Bateman, the eminent engineer who supplied Glasgow with water from Loch Kattine, and was the author of the scheme to supply London from Lake Bala in Wales; of Professor David Boyes Smith, Professor of Military Medicine in the Army Medical School at Netley, previously Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College, author of a number of works chiefly on sanitation in College, author of a number of works chiefly on sanitation in Inda; and in his forty-fifth year, of the Rev. Gerard M. Hopkins, Professor of Classical Literature, University College, Dublin.

THE QUEEN AT ETON ON THE "FOURTH"

THE GULEN AT ETON ON THE "FOURTH"

THE great festival day at Eton this year was made yet more festive by the visit of Her Majesty in the evening to see the procession of boats. At half-past six Her Majesty arrived on the lawn of Clewer Court, on the Berkshire side of the Thimes, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, just as the first Eton boat left the Brocas. Other carriages followed, containing Prince Henry of Battenberg, his sister, Countess Erbach Schönberg, Princesses Victoria of Prussia, Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, and the members of the Household. As the horses were taken out of the Queen's carriage the crews filed past with their blue jackets, the coxswains bedecked with gigantic nosegays. After returning down stream they once more ascended the with their blue jackets, the coxswains bedecked with gigantic nosegays. After returning down stream they once more ascended the river, with jackets doffed, some three or four boats abreast. When opposite Her Majesty they all "eased off" a little, the bands struck up the National Anthem, and the captains called for three cheers for the Queen, to which a hearty and enthusiastic response

Major scored 106, and, thanks also to Mr. Cranston and Mr. Brain, who made 130 and 73 respectively in the second innings, Gloucestershire had much the best of the match. Barnes made 105 at Oxford for M.C.C. against the Dark Blues, who were defeated by seven wickets. Yorkshire (Peel 145, not out) easily defeated Leicestershire last week, but could only just manage this week to beat Derbyshire, for which Mr. Spofforth bowled very finely, taking fifteen wickets for 81 runs, while for Yorkshire Peel had fourteen for 67. There are some muscular Christians down at Fareham. Playing against South Hants last week the local club ran up 426, to which the Rev. A. L. Porter contributed 185, and the Rev. A. C. Hayes 114.

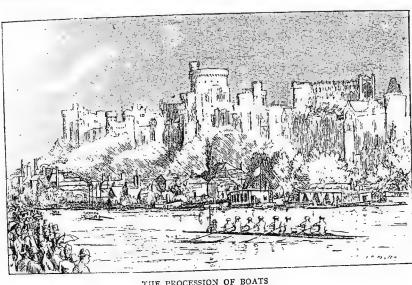
MISCELLANEOUS.—Trinity Hall has fallen from its high

MISCELLANEOUS.—Trinity Hall has fallen from its high estate. In the "May" races at Cambridge the Hall was deprived of the headship of the river by Third Trinity, and was afterwards bumped by First Trinity.—E. H. Pelling did a fine performance at the Ranelagh Harriers' meeting on Saturday. In the Two Hundred Yards Handicap he ran the distance from scratch in twenty seconds (record). twenty seconds (record).

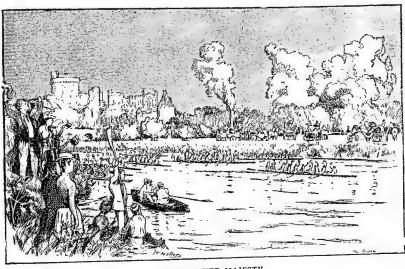


MRS. MAYBRICK was brought before the magistrates at Liverpool on Wednesday charged with the wilful murder of her husband by poisoning. She was in deep mourning, and her features were concealed by a thick veil. She is described as small in stature and slight in figure, and as displaying perfect coolness and ease of manner. After a repetition of some of the evidence given at the coroner's inquest the case was adjourned. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick, and a sketch of the coroner's Court, with a summary of the facts of the case and of the inquest, will be found on page 666. page 666.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM LIBEL CASE.—The three Stewards of the Jockey Club appointed to arbitrate in this case—Mr. James



THE PROCESSION OF BOATS



CHEERING HER MAJESTY

torily. The later subscriptions include 500l. from the Duke of Westminster. A number of influential noblemen and gentlemen have joined the Mansion House Committee. Lord Wantage, who is Brigadier-General of the Home Counties Volunteer Brigade. strongly recommends the starting of local patriotic funds on the same lines as that initiated by the Lord Mayor for the London district

district.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF LIMERICK has shown some firmness in dealing with a display of vindictiveness not for the first time extended to the public services of his Church. A man named Ryan became unpopular with the National Leaguers of the district by taking an evicted farm near Donoughmore, and when he entered chapel the following Sunday the congregation rose, and left en masse. This being reported to the Bishop, he threatened to close the chapel unless attendance at Mass was resumed, and this had some effect, although Ryan and his family were left in solitary occupation of a gallery. Of the latter fact the Bishop did not become cognisant until he held the usual annual confirmation of the children, when a number of Kyan's family being present to be confirmed all the other children left the chapel in a lody before the Confirmation Service. The Bishop consequently abandoned the service, and intimated that he would not hold am ther for twelve months.

and ther for twelve months.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS has been sitting this week at Ipswich, at its first meeting, under the presidency of Professor Alfred Marshall, who occupies the chair of Political Economy at Cambridge. In his thoughtful opening address, he dwelt on the difficulties of co-operative production, and spoke hopefully of the system of profit-sharing as a most efficient means of associating the worker with his work.

The PROMOTERS of a Polytechnic Institution for South-West

The PROMOTERS of a Polytechnic Institution for South-West The PROMOTERS of a Polytechnic Institution for South-West London are making an appeal which, considering the wealth of the district, ought not to be fruitless. The Charity Commissioners have promited to endow the projected institute with 50,000/. on con littin that the same amount is subscribed by the end of October next; 20,000/. of this second 50,000/. remains to be raised. Sub-criptions will be received by Mr. F. P. Murray, 47, Duke Street, W.

A FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY, ACCIDENT occurred in Ireland on Wednesday morning. Two excursion trains carrying about twelve hundred children, with teachers, of the Methodist Sunday schools, left Armand. httdarer contieren, with teachers, of the Methodise other. Two miles or so fism Armagh, one of them a little preceding the other. Two miles or so fism Armagh, the foremost train, going up an incline, was divided into two parts to relieve the stress on the engines, whereupon the hinderest trains and crashed into the train upon the hindermost portion ran back and crashed into the train which was following up, and with terrible results. At the time of our going to press full particulars had not been received, but, according to one account, between seventy and one hundred lives were lost, and more than a hundred children and others injured.

The RIGHT ARM AND LANGER EXCELS PROPERTY were found floating.

THE RIGHT ARM AND HAND OF A FEMALE were found floating in the Thames at Bankside, Southwark, on Monday, and the medical experts pronounced them to belong to the other remains of the woman supposed, after being murdered, to have been thrown into the Thames. This is the fifth "find" in connection with the Thames mystery. The name "L. E. Fisher" figures on a garment in which a portion of the remains was wranned. in which a portion of the remains was wrapped.

Some INTERESTING MANUSCRIPT ORIGINALS of Lord Tenny Soil's poems will be sold in London by auction to-day (Saturday)

was given, the crews waving their straw hats. The crews then rowed up to supper at Surly Hall, and Her Majesty remained some twenty minutes to watch the somewhat confused evolutions of the miscellaneous flotilla which followed in the wake of the boats in sixture and confused are the support of the source of the strategies. picturesque disorder.



THE TURF.—Epsom escaped the thunderstorm last week, and consequently remained hot and dusty to the end of the meeting. On Thursday the principal event was the Grand Prize. For this Lord Alington's Kingscote was made favourite, and he justified his selection by winning a most exciting race by a head from the Duke of Portland's Melanion. Indian Prince was third, only a neck behind. Heaume scored another victory in the Great Surrey Breeders' Foal Stakes, and has already been spoken of in connection with next year's Derby; while Deuce of Clubs won the Royal Stakes. Mr. Vyner's Minthe, on the strength of her victory in the One Thousand, started favourite for the Oaks next day, but could only get second, the winner turning up in Lord Randolph Churchill's L'Abbesse de Jouarre (Abscess in the Jaw, as a well-known bookmaker calls her), who started at 20 to I. Mr. Milner's Seclusion (who justified her name by taking, like Donovan, no part in the parade, but being sent direct to the post) was third. Semolina scored another victory for "the lucky Duke" in the Acorn Stakes. Epsom escaped the thunderstorm last week, and

Acorn Stakes.

There was plenty of racing on Whit Monday, but it was, for the most part, uncommonly poor sport. The only event calling for notice was the Whitsuntide Plate at Kempton Park, which Deuce of Clubs secured for Mr. C. J. Merry. Backers in general, and French backers in particular, were delighted at the success of Le Torpilleur in the Grand Steeplechase de Paris at Auteuil on Sunday. Lord Dudley's The Sikh looked at one time like securing the stakes for "la perfide," but eventually ran second. At Manchester on Wednesday Heresy secured the Hartington Plate for Lord Calthorpe, and the ever-green King Monmouth the Salford Borough Handicap for Mr. Lowther, Fullerton being second and Goldseeker nowhere. For the Royal Hunt Cup, at Ascot' Fullerton has been awarded the top weight of 9 st. 7 lbs. Goldseeker being next with a pound less. A meeting of the, Jockey Club was held last week to consider the new Rules of Racing. Most of the suggested alterations were carried.

CRI KET. — Middlesex beat Lancashire last week after a good mother and Kept carried.

Racing. Most of the suggested alterations were carried.

CRICKET. — Middlesex beat Lancashire last week after a good match, and Kent easily defeated M.C.C. On Monday, Middlesex and Kent were to have met at Lord's, but the match had to be abandoned owing to the wet. Play was possible at Trent Bridge however, and there Notts defeated Surrey very easily. Gunn made 118 in his only innings. Surrey put the new rule in force against Gloucestershire last Saturday, and closed their innings when only six wickets had fallen. In spite of the good batting of "W. G.," who made 94 and 34, the Western County was beaten by 250 runs. The Champion made 70 against Sussex, for which

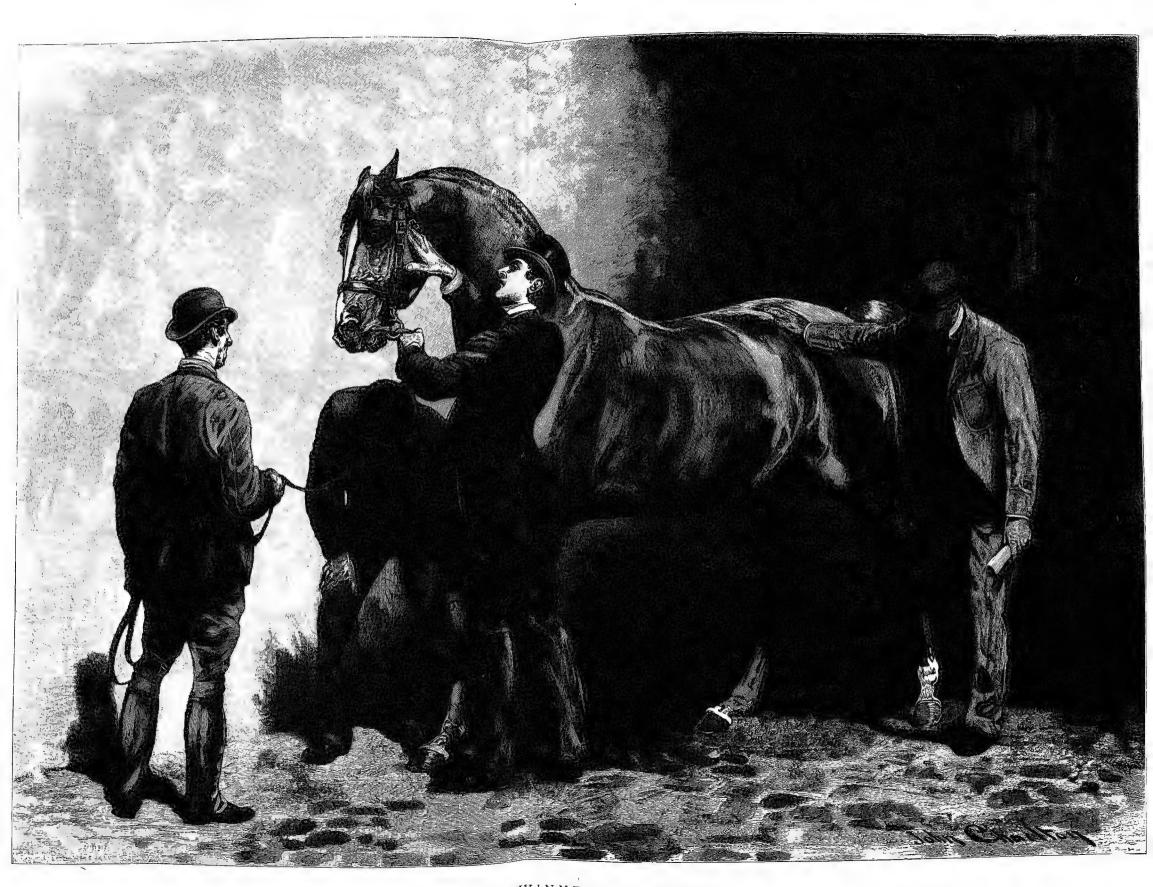
Lowther, M.P., the Earl of March, and Prince Soltykoff—met for the first time in the Royal Courts of Justice on Monday. Sir George Chetwynd claims 20,000. for alleged libels on him in Lord Durham's famous speech at York, in December, 1887. Lord Durham maintains that his charges against Sir George Chetwynd are true, and justifies them in considerable detail. Sir Henry James leads for the plaintiff, and Sir Charles Russell for the defence. After Sir Henry opened the case, Sir George Chetwynd was called. An important part of his evidence related to his dealings with his horse Fullerton, Lord Durham having in his justification charged Sir George with running so as not to win in several races in 1886 and 1887, with the view of inducing the handicapper to handicap Fullerton on more favourable terms in subsequent races, to the prejudice of other owners. When Fullerton was thus run Sir George Chetwynd, Lord Durham asserted, did not back the horse. In several of the races of 1886-7 specified by Lord Durham Sir George Chetwynd declared emphatically that he had backed Fullerton, and that by this backing of the horse he lost in 1887 1,000. On Tuesday Sir Charles Russell began his cross-examination, which turned largely on Sir George's relations with Wood, the jockey, in whose integrity, the witness said, he still had perfect confidence, and the object of which was to suggest that those relations were too intimate, considering the reports current respecting Wood's questionable practices. Sir Charles Russell resumed his cross-examination on Wednesday, and put a number of searching questions as to the alleged in-and-out running of several horses in which Sir George Chetwynd was interested in one way or another. Among those present in the audience were the Marquis of London-derry, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Charles Wood the jockey.

Outre A Scene Occurred In Court when, in alleged obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, the youth William Thompson,

Among those present in the audience were the Marquis of London-derry, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and Charles Wood the jockey.

QUITE A SCENE OCCURRED IN COURT when, in alleged obedience to a writ of habeas corpus, the youth William Thompson, reported in this column last week to have been mistakenly arrested as a deserter from H.M.S. Calliope, was "produced" before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Mathaws, by whom the writ was issued. In the interval between the issue of the writ and his appearance in Court, Thompson had been a second time arrested on apparently a trumpery charge of thest, and was brought into Court in the custody of a corporal. The writ of habeas corpus contained an order that it should be returned into Court with a statement of the cause of Thompson's detention. Neither of these orders had been complied with, and the Judges expressed great indignation at this disobedience, ultimately ordering an attachment to issue against Captain Woodward, of the Duke of Wellington, to whom the writ had been addressed, and who was accordingly arrested, and afterwards liberated on bail. On the same day Thompson was liberated in his own recognisances at Nottingham on the charge of these, the magistrates thinking that he should not be called on until the case in the London Court was settled. the case in the London Court was settled.

ANOTHER BRITISH COMPETITOR FOR THE "AMERICA" CUP is ready—the racing lugger yacht Paradox, just launched at Eastbourne. The Paradox is the first yacht of lugger rig seen in English waters for over a generation, and is 70 ft. long, with a beam of 20 ft., and draught of 9 ft. She is a 60-tonner, and has a sail area of about 2,000 square feet, being the largest yacht of the kind afloat. Her first trial of speed takes place next Tuesday in a race



A FIVE-MILE CHALLENGE CYCLING CUP

THE Plymouth Cycling Club this year offered a grand challenge



THE Plymouth Cycling Club this year offered a grand challenge cup of greater va'ue than any that had previously been offered to cyclists. The list of competitors for the race, which was run on Whit-Monday, included the names of Mayes, W. A. Illston, of the Speedwell B. C., and others noted for their riding powers. Great pains were taken in selecting the prize, and, out of some thirty designs submitted to the committee, that of Mr. Asher Levy, silversmith, of Plymouth, was chosen. The cup, which stands just three feet high, is of sterling silver, and weighs 203 ounces, is a goblet and weighs 203 ounces, is a goblet of the Italian style, the body being richly chased with acanthus leaves and blossoms, in the centre of which is a shield containing the club badge (the Borough arms) and space for the winners' names fluted and ornamented handles-the whole surmounted by the symbolical figure of Victory

hy the symbolical figure of Victory extending the laurel wreath. The race meeting on Whit. Monday was attended by a large concourse, and the cup, after a good race, was won by Mr. E. M. Mayes,—Mr. Illston, who was leading when 120 yards from home, having fallen from his machine through turning a corner too sharply.—Our illustration is from a photograph by Scammell, Plymouth and Falmouth.



I.

The Nineteenth Century for June opens with "An Appeal against Female Suffrage," which is most influentially signed by a large number of ladies of rank and distinction. The case against Female Suffrage is stated with much force and clearness. The petitioners deprecate the suggestion that they would seek to depreciate the position or the importance of women. "We are convinced," they say, "that the pursuit of a mere outward equality with men is for women not only vain, but demoralising. It leads to a total misconception of woman's true dignity and special mission."—Prince Kropotkin has an interesting paper, "The Great French Revolution and Its Lesson."—Mr. Edward Clifford returns to the subject of "The Hawaiians and Father Damien," about whom he places on record some further facts.—In "Agnosticism and Christianity" Professor Huxley makes a broad lucid statement of the agnostic case in the controversy in which he has been engaged.

A more or less eloquent panegyric is Mr. Frederic Harrison's "What the Revolution of 1789 Did," which opens the Fortnightly Review. Another aspect of the same historical event is treated of try Lord Wolseley in "The French Revolution and War." The Adjutant-General of the Forces holds that the outcome of the French Revolution taught us that whilst Republicanism is at a discount in Europe, the army and the nation have come to be synonymous terms in all the great European States. Of course it seems to Lord Wolseley that this lesson of the French Revolution is sure to realise itself in Great Britain in the course of time. Besides, there may be noticed in this review, a political paper, "Five Years' Advocacy of Provincial Parliaments," by the Marquis of

synonymous terms in all the great European States. Or collies to seems to Lord Wolseley that this lesson of the French Revolution is sure to realise itself in Great Britain in the course of time. Besides, there may be noticed in this review, a political paper, "Five Years' Advocacy of Provincial Parliaments," by the Marquis of Lorne, and a political one, "The House of Hapsburg in South-Eastern Europe," by Professor Freeman.

Archbishop Walsh writes in the Con'emporary an article headed, "Arbitration or the Battering-Ram?" in which he endeavours to remove some misconceptions prevalent in this country as to the position he has taken up in the Irish land war, and he here notes down some of the leading incidents that have marked the course of what he calls "my efforts in the cause of peace."—Sir Morell Mackenzie has a bright, semi-literary, semi-scientific paper on "Speech and Song." There can be no doubt, Sir Morell thinks, that the voice has developed greatly since our "half-human ancestors" wooed each other in the primeval forests, and it is conceivable that it may in time to come acquire the power of producing musical effects at present undreamt of. It is also probable enough that as the voice gains in sweetness it may lose in power, the latter quality being more required in barbarous than in highly-civilised conditions."—Mr. Frederick Greenwood and Mr. W. T. Stead both contribute papers to the Contemporary Review, the one writing of "The Mystery of Our Foreign Relations," the other on "Madame France and Her Brav' Général."—There is a lot of pleasantly-conveyed information in Mr. E. J. Goodman's "The Savage Club;" while patriots will find food for reflection and matter of interest in "The Volunteers," under which heading Colonel C. B. Brackenbury writes on "A Real Volunteer Fund."

The most notable paper in the National Review is that by Mr. Demetrius Boulger on "The Pacification of Burma." His view of the future of our latest Oriental acquisition is hopeful, and he advances a host of facts in maintenance of hi

the future of our latest Oriental acquisition is hopeful, and he advances a host of facts in maintenance of his position. There is every reason, he thinks, why Sir Charles Bernard's bold prediction should come true, that "the united provinces of Blumah will twenty years hence be, for its population, by far the most comfortable, the most prosperous, the most educated, the most revenuepaying, and the most go-ahead section of the great Empire of British India."

The New Review, of which the first number is before us, seems to give a good deal for the price put upon it, to wit, sixpence. It contains eight articles and ninety-six pages of matter. Its English contributors this month are Mrs. Lynn Linton, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. Henry James, Earl Compton, Lord Charles Beresford, and Mr. T. W. Russell. Perhaps most interest will attach to the two papers in which M. Alfred Naquet, member of the French Senate, and M. Camille Pelletan, member of the French Chamber, discuss "General Boulanger," his character, his prospects, and the political situation which has made him possible, from different points of view. The New Review, of which the first number is before us, seems to

points of view.

The Universal Review opens with an anonymous article on "The Times." There is nothing very noteworthy about it, except its appositeness to one important circumstance of the day. The following passage contains, however, interesting facts:—"Editorial existence, with its wearing worry and intense strain, is not usually long-lived; but it is certainly remarkable that during the last seventy years there have been but four editors of the Times:—Thomas Barnes, who succeeded Stoddart in 1817, followed by J. Thaddeus Delane in 1841; J. Chenery succeeded in 1877, and George Earle Buckle in 1884.—Part II. of "The Art of England" has a number of good illustrations, among them two fine portraits of Mr. Rider Haggard and Sir William Bowman.—In "Imperial Co. kneydom" Mr. Robert Buchanan replies with animation to points of view.

those who have found fault with his recent paper "The Modern Young Man as Critic," and Mr. Andrew Lang, the editor of Truth, and one whom he calls "this dolefullest and dismallest of young men," receive some smart raps.—Mr. Herbert Bentley has a pleasant historical and literary paper. "Stake Pogis" and pleasant historical and literary paper, anent "Stoke Pogis,"

pleasant historical and literary paper, another of Gray's connection with it.

Mr. George Kennan treats this month in the Century of "The Convict Mines of Kara." He tells a pathetic story of the constant escape of the convicts of the Free Command in the spring-time, when they hear the cuckoo's cry. General Kukushka they call him, and at his orders they run away, to live for months the life of hunted fugitives, subsisting upon berries and roots, sleeping upon the cold and often water-soaked ground, enduring hardships and miseries almost innumerable, and facing death at almost every step. the cold and often water-soaked ground, enduring natiships and miseries almost innumerable, and facing death at almost every step. An old man who had run away many times, but felt he was too weak to do it again, came in early summer to the prison official of Kara and said:—"I am old and grey-headed now, I can't stand life in the woods as I could once, and I don't want to run away; but if there General Kukushka calling me. I must go. Please do me the In the woods as I could once, and I don't want to run away; but if I hear General Kukushka calling me, I must go. Please do me the favour to lock me up, your High Nobility, so that I can't go."—

Mr. Edwir. Brough of Wyndgate, near Scarborough, writes a capital illustrated paper on "The Bloodhound."—Miss Helen Campbell may also be read on "Certain Forms of Woman's Work for Woman," and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer on "Corot, the Artist."

Dr. B. Ward Richardson contributes to Longman a paper well

Dr. B. Ward Richardson contributes to Longman a paper well worth reading on "The Health of the Mind." He starts with the assumption that the phenomena which connect themselves with the study of the mental origin of disease present the closest analogy with the phenomena connected with the physical origin of disease. "There is less death," says Dr. Richardson, "there is more life. Is there less disease of the mind as well as of the body?"—"The Affair of Bleakirk-on-the-Sands," by "Q," is a fairly successful specimen of the short story.

specimen of the short story.

The second paper by the Vicomte de Vogüé in Harper on "Social Life in Russia" is as attractive as the first; and gives very vivid pictures of summer fashionable life among the islands of the Neva, and of the enjoyments in which a Cossack magnate, visiting Nijni, indulges.—Dr. William Howard Russell tells a strange pathetic tow of the rost in "An Incident of the Irish Rebellion."—Mr. Nijni, indulges.—Dr. William Howard Russell tells a strange pathetic story of the past in "An Incident of the Irish Rebellion."—Mr. Henry James contributes a paper entitled "Our Artists in Europe," which contains among its illustrations portraits of F. D. Millet, Edwin A. Abbey, Alfred Parsons, George H. Boughton, George Du Maurier, and Charles S. Reinhart.—We may also notice "The Negro on the Stage," by Laurence Hutton, illustrated from old prints.

prints.

Murray opens with an amusing satire on the manner in which public companies are sometimes floated, entitled, "How I Placed a Concession in London." Most instructive, and likely to be very interesting to many readers, is "The Manchester Ship Canal," by Mr. W. M. Acworth. This writer supplies facts, figures, and information generally about this great engineering work which are scarcely available elsewhere, at least in the same space. Professor J. P. Mahaffy writes on "Mount Athos in 1889," and Miss Charlotte M. Mason on "The Education of the Future."

This month's is a good number of the Illustrated Naval and

Scattery variation of the State of "Mount Athos in 1889," and Miss Charlotte M. Mason on "The Education of the Future."

This month's is a good number of the Illustrated Naval and Miliary Magazine. Very entertaining is the instalment here given of "Wanderings of a War Artist. New Series. The Russo-Turkish War," by Mr. Irving Montagu.—There is also a capital, spirited paper on "The Bersaglieri," by Miss Edith Marget.—The frontispiece of the magazine is a portrait of Lord Wantage.

Blackwood opens with a humorous picture of life with a modern Highland chief, called "An Arcadian Summer: the Impressions of an Impressionist."—Sir Theodore Martin contributes another of his admirable renderings of Schiller with "Rudolph of Hapsburg;" while Mr. Andrew Lang has some neat verses headed, "The Old Love and the New."—An excellent paper of Persian travel is "Kúm to Isfahán" by Colonel Mark Sever Bell, V.C., A.D.C.—There is also an article by Sir Stafford Northcote on "The Procedure of the House of Commons."

A notable feature in Scribner is the beginning of a series of articles on "The Practical Application of Electricity." The opening paper, "Electricity in the Service of Man," by Professor C. F. Brackett, of Princeton, sets forth in a clear and precise way some of the common methods by which the more important electrical phenomena are produced, the laws which they reveal, and the principles involved in measuring electrical quantities such as the Volt, Ampère, and Ohm.—We may especially commend Professor Henry Drummond's "Slavery in Africa," in which he presents in lurid light the horrors daily and hourly perpetrated by Arab traders.

Mr. William A. Eddy gives a very complete account of the Eiffel

daily and hourly perpetrated by Arab traders.

Mr. William A. Eddy gives a very complete account of the Eiffel Tower in the Atlantic Monthly. His article entitled, "The Highest Structure in the World," is replete with curious and interesting information about the work of the great French engineer and

contractor.

In Macmillan an "Ex-Quaker" has some comment, more or less speculative and general as regards matter, on "John Bright and Quakerism."—Those who admire the work of the author of "In the Tennessee Mountains" will appreciate "The Poor Whites of the Southern States," by Mr. A. G. Bradley. The "Poor Whites" meant are the mountaineers of the Virginian Blue Ridge. They are of the same type as Miss Craddock's Tennessee folk.—Mr. George Saintsbury writes on "George Crabbe."

Cornhill has one good naturalist paper, "Martens, Polecats, Weasels, and Stoats."— "A Fool's Task," a short story, though unsigned, is probably Mr. Baring-Gould's, here scarcely at his best.

The Woman's World opens with "A Lady of the Renaissance," by Edith Marget, in which the life of Old Florence and of Sixteenth Century Italy is very vividly brought before the reader. A charming illustration of this article is the frontispiece, a portrait of Eleanor of Toledo, wife of Cosimo of Medici, engraved from the picture by Angelo Bronzino in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.—

"Politics in Dress," by Mr. Richard Heath, is entertaining, and illustrated in a way to afford both amusement and instruction.—

The Viscountess Harberton has a sensible paper on "Mourning Clather and Counters" while the Counters of Cork and Organ The Viscountess Harberton has a sensible paper on "Mourning Clothes and Customs," while the Countess of Cork and Orrery writes a bright little essay on the wren, "The King of Birds,"

The Summer Number of Atalanta will not disappoint the public.

Among other good matter, we may especially notice the commonsense yet bright little article by Mr. L. F. Anstie on "Going on the Stage," which is illustrated by Mr. Harry Furniss.



A BATTLE OF FLOWERS on the Continental model will be held at Blackpool, in Lancashire, on July 4th.

A SHORT PLAY BY THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA—"Carmen Sylva"—entitled In the Twilight, will be produced next week at a charitable matinie, given in the Paris Trocadero Palace, by the company of the Théâtre Français.

THE AMERICAN GAME OF BASE BALL is being taken up with much energy in Australia. Teams organised by the various colonies have played some excellent baseball matches, and the Adelaide players are especially proficient, although the game was only introduced last year.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY, now the appointed legal system of capital punishment in New York State, has greatly fascinated French minds. Accordingly, a petition has been laid before the Paris Municipal Council, suggesting to replace the guillotine by the electric current, as quicker and more merciful.

electric current, as quicker and more inercial.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE "CROWDED OUT AND REJECTED PICTURES FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY" opens definitively at Olympia next Saturday. Prizes varying from 50% to 5% will be awarded by public vote, each visitor being asked to inscribe his choice of the best picture on a special official bulletin. The ballother he opened regularly each week to test public opinion box will then be opened regularly each week to test public opinion.

THE RULES OF COMPOSITION are not closely observed in some THE RULES OF COMPOSITION are not closely observed in some of the Western States of America. An ingenious scribe drafted a Bill introduced into the Nebraska Legislature forbidding "the firing of any pistol, revolver, shot-gun, rifle, or any frearms whatsoever on any public road or highway, or within sixty yards of such public road or highway, except to destroy some wild, ferocious, or dangerous beast, or an officer in the discharge of his duty."

dangerous beast, or an other in the discharge of his duty."

The Biggest Indian Elephant yet known has been killed in the Madras Presidency. The creature had been the terror of the South-West for some time, and had lately killed two men. Hearing of its size an official from the Madras Museum secured the bones, and when mounted the skeleton proved to be 10 ft. 6 in. high —exceeding by eight inches the estimate of any previous elephant. The tusks weighed 50 lbs. each, and were 6 ft. along the curve.

FRESH RELICS OF THE DUTCH INCURSION on the English coasts FRESH RELICS OF THE DUTCH INCURSION on the English coasts in the seventeenth century are continually being found in the Medway. Only a short time ago portions of a Dutch vessel were discovered, and now the keel of a ship has been dredged up, from 20 ft. to 30 ft. long, together with one of the hatchways. Altogether enough remains of the Dutch fleet has been found to fill two lighters, and these antiquarian treasures are being carefully stored for investigation. A round shot of 7 lbs. is among the finds.

A CARRIAGE DRIVE FROM VIENNA TO PARIS has been undertaken by a Viennese journalist. He started on June 2nd, and expects to reach the French capital on the 22nd, using the same horses all the way. His driver is a well-known cabman from Vienna, who unites musical and dramatic talent with the science of the whip. The journalist will stay two months in Paris to "report" the Exhibition for his newspaper, and will then drive home again. This trip, however, is nothing to the feat of an old Turk of sixty-seven who wants to see the Exhibition, but is too poor to afford the railway fares. He intends to walk all the way from Constantinople, following the railway track, and sleeping in the open air.

BRITISH ROYALTY IN INDIA is always indefatigable in encou-A CARRIAGE DRIVE FROM VIENNA TO PARIS has been under-

BRITISH ROYALTY IN INDIA is always indefatigable in encouraging sport, and the very juvenile family of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught keep up the ancestral tradition by showing the way of Connaught keep up the ancestral tradition by showing the way to their young playmates in the hill station of Mahableshwur, in the Bombay Presidency, where the Duke and Duchess are now staying. A juvenile sporting club has been established, and the little Princes and Princesses of Connaught competed energetically in the grand athletic meeting. Princess Margaret, the eldest, aged seven, came in third in a flat race for children under eight years old, and was leading bravely across a hurdle in the next contest when she tripped over a lump of earth and came to the ground, losing her chance. over a lump of earth and came to the ground, losing her chance. Prince Arthur, aged six, was second in a Consolation Handicap; and the little Princess Patricia, aged three, held the same position in a "Pick-a-Back" race, where the very youthful competitors were mounted on the shoulders of some gallant officer. Princess Margaret afterwards distributed the prizes, the girls predominating amongst the winners.

amongst the winners.

PARIS EXHIBITION ITEMS.—The Parisians continue to pride themselves that the success of the present world's show far exceeds that of its predecessors. So they triumphantly cite the number of visitors for May—2,208,045—an increase of 938,370 on the returns of 1878. The retrospective Art Exhibition at the Trocadero has been opened, and teems with curiosities. It is arranged according to the different centuries in rooms entered through models of famous doorways of corresponding periods, and provincial cathedrals have lent their treasures in abundance. Portraits, enamels, wood-carvings, pottery, manuscripts, ancient tapestry, furniture, metal work, and relics of French sovereigns and celebrities, are admirably arranged. There are Marguerite de Valois' watch, the silk dress offered by Lyons to Marie Antoinette on her marriage, illuminated books belonging to Francis I., Louis XIII., Madame de Maintenon, and so forth. The Annamite Theatre has begun its representations with one of the Annamite Theatre has begun its representations with one of the most famous national dramas, Ly-Tien-Young, King of Vuong, a gruesome story of conspiracy and disloyalty. Boys play the feminine parts, and the rich costumes, quaint processions, and extraordinary masks console the constitute for his increase. feminine parts, and the rich costumes, quaint processions, and extraordinary masks console the spectator for his ignorance of the language. Close by, at the Algerian concert, an Arab tribe go through terrible contortions, eating fire and glass, piercing their tongues, &c. So much damage and disorder is caused by the poorer visitors picnicking in the gardens during the night fites that a special detachment of police will be set on guard for the next occasion. Further, it is proposed to prohibit visitors bringing their own provisions, rather a serious matter to poor people, considering the high prices of the proposed to promibit visitors bringing their own provisions, rather a serious matter to poor people, considering the high prices of the restaurants, unless they have the good sense to resort to the useful Fourneaux Economiques which we described last week. The meteorological observatory on the Eiffel Tower is now ready, and was to begin work on Monday. The direction and force of the wind, the moisture and dryness of the atmosphere, the variations of temperature, cloud observations, and weather forecasts will be minutely recorded, and the reports placarded in the Exhibition buildings proper. buildings proper.

IBSEN'S "DOLL HOUSE."—The performance of this play at the NOVELTY last Friday was extremely interesting. Only once before (at a single matinée) has a play of Henrick Ibsen been presented on the English stage as it was written by the author, and on sented on the English stage as it was written by the author, and on the present occasion the acting was up to a high level of art. Miss Janet Achurch as Nora played with an amount of intelligence and insight which surpassed the expectations of her friends; and the other characters were all well filled. As to the play, it must necessarily remain unappreciated by the general public. It would have no "run" if put on the boards in the ordinary way. But, in the mere fact that Ibsen, undiluted, has been played for a week to attentive audiences, there are endless possibilities for the drama in England.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. Whit Monday afternoon an enthusiastic audience at St. George's Hall welcomed with roars of laughter the rollicking fun of Tally Ho! while Mr. Corney Grain's new musical sketch, entitled My Aunt's in Town, was received with much favour. Mr. Grain was irresistibly funny in his imitation of "My Aunt's" fright and hurry irresistibly funny in his imitation of "My Aunt's" fright and hurry as she clung to him in crossing the street, and in her adjurations to her rather stolid husband to come across at once as it "was quite easy, and there was no danger." Especially amusing was the account of his bringing "My Aunt" home from the Crystal Palace after the fireworks. Sixteen people in a third-class carriage, each gentleman with a lady on his knee, so Mr. Grain also was obliged to take "My Aunt." Then her horror at the big bottle which goes round, and the friendly persuasions that she should have a taste and not be proud, the climax being reached when a song is sung and all must join in the chorus, and at a particular signal the gentlemen must jog the ladies up and down on their knees. Alas! for "My Aunt."



There has been another Boulangist incident in France. For one time past the Boulangist orators have conducted a Sunday of the past the Boulangist orators have conducted a Sunday of the past the Boulangist orators have conducted a Sunday manpaign in various towns, and last Sunday MM. Laguerre, ampaign in various towns, and last Sunday MM. Laguerre, ampaign in various towns, and last Sunday MM. Laguerre, ampaign in various towns, and last Sunday MM. Laguerre, ampaign in various towns, and last Sunday MM. Laguerre vice the past of the past of

the Exhibition, has been comparatively dormant.

There has also been a renewed controversy regarding the relations between Church and Sta.e. Last week M. Jules Ferry tried to bring about an era of religious tolerance, and urged the Radicals to treat the religious congregations more liberally, and the Conservatives to accept a compromise. Neither side, however, showed the slightest sign of wishing to come to an agreement—and poor M. Ferry only got taunts and gross abuse for his pains. Meanwhile, President Carnot has been saying civil things to Roman Catholic dignituries on the occasion of delivering the biretta to the three new Cardinals—the Archbishops of Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux. He especially thanked them for their efforts to maintain concord between Church and State. "You can assure the Pope," he added, "that the Government of the Republic is happy to see these sentiments of concord propagated." Paris has been densely thronged for the Whitsuntide holidays, and the Exhibition has been crowded to excess, the visitors on Whit Monday being estimated at 400,000, while 36,000 persons wholly or partly ascended the Eiffel Tower.

In Germany the Shab has been extentioned as the open of the state of the Shab has been extentioned.

trowned to excess, the visitors on Whit Monday being estimated at 400,000, while 36,000 persons wholly or partly ascended the Eiffel Tower.

In Germany the Shah has been entertained at Berlin with all due pomp and ceremony. He arrived on Sunday evening, was welcomed at the station by the Emperor and Royal Princes, and then driven, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, to his quarters at the Bellevue Castle. On Monday the Shah visited Potsdam, placed wreaths on the tombs of the Emperor William and the Emperor Frederick, and then with the Emperor and Empress attended a grand military pienic entertainment of the Lehr Infantry Battalion, which is composed of picked men from all regiments training for non-commissioned rank. After lunch at the Schloss the two Sovereigns returned to Berlin by water. On Tuesday there was a grand artillery sham fight, and a State banquet in the White Saloon of the Schloss—the Shah sitting between the Emperor and Empress. The Shah was to leave Berlin on Thursday. Some comment has been caused by the absence from Berlin of Prince Bismarck during the Shah's stay, and this is generally considered to imply that no important political result is expected from the visit. In Russia, on the contrary, the Shah's visit was looked upon as mainly political. It is said that a Secret Convention was signed, by which the Shah cedes Khorassan and important commercial and railway monopolies in return for the Czar undertaking to uphold the present Persian dynasty, and that the Czar addressed a farewell warning to his guest against being tempted by England to make concessions unfavourable to Russian interests. The Shah, he declared, should first realise that 100,000 Russian bayonets were ranged along the Persian frontier, and that the Czar would not guarantee that they would not be set in motion. To this, laconically remarks the Cologne Gazette, the Shah made no reply. Germany and Switzerland are still at variance on the Wohlgemuth affair. One reput credits Germany with having broken off diplomatic relations, an

expected.

In F STERN EUROPE the visit to Ruscia of Prince Nicholas has resulted in the Prince ordering the military force of MONTENEGRO to be immediately re-organised. All the able-bodied men are to be emolled, and the Army placed on a footing to be called out for service at the shortest notice.—In Servia the Metropolitan Theologius has resigned, and Monsigneur Michael reinstalled by decree. A reconciliation has been effected between the latter and the King, and Metropolitan Michael has undertaken to issue a pasteral letter blessing his predecessor's administration, and giving him als lution, thereby indirectly recognising the legality of all his official acts, and in this way tacitly acknowledging the validitity of ex-King Milan's divorce. That ex-Sovereign is still at Constantinople, or rather in summer quarters at Therapia.

There is fresh agitation in Crett, where meetings are being held to advocate the annexation of the island to Greece, on the grounds that the present Government is unable to maintain public order and security. Turkey, however, taking the hint, is strongly reinforcing the latter than the convented of the surface and security.

In INHA the scarcity in Behar continues, and considerable districts is caused by the abnormal rise in the price of food-grain. In Ganjun, where the situation is worst, the population, the Times cortespondent tells us, is in a most distressed state. No drinkingwater remains in the tanks, and cholera prevails throughout the district. The local merchants are not importing supplies of grain from Orisea; there is no seed-grain, and the cultivators have no funds with which to buy any if there were. Even if the monsoon be good, the distress must continue till the new crop can be harvested in October. The district officers are working well, and extensive measures are being taken for the relief of the sufferers.—

The Indian Government are taking stringent precautions against the spread of leprosy, and it is proposed to empower the district magistrates to arrest any leper found wandering about without means of subsistence. These may be detained in a retreat for life, or until their discharge is sanctioned. Every retreat is to provide for the complete separation of the sexes.—Steps have been taken at length to punish nine of the corrupt Mamlutdars, and they have been deprived of their magisterial powers.—In BURMA desultory fighting continues, and Ottama's band, which had again become troublesome in Minbu, was attacked and defeated on the 5th inst.

continues, and Ottama's band, which had again become troublesome in Minbu, was attacked and defeated on the 5th inst.

In the UNITED STATES, the utmost energy has been shown in
clearing away the wreckage in Johnstown and the Conemaugh
Valley. The greatest precautions were taken, and fortunately with
complete success, against the outbreak of an epidemic—the dead
were all buried, disinfectants put down by the cartload, and the
State Government has now undertaken to remove the wreckage, and
to carry out the works necessary for putting the valley into a good
sanitary condition—the State Treasury paying the expense. In
this manner the subscriptions which have been raised (amounting
to nearly half a million sterling) will be devoted to feeding, and
relieving the necessities of the sufferers. The Cambria Ironworks
resumed work on Saturday, and the Pennsylvania Railway line was
expected to be restored by Wednesday. The total loss of life is
now estimated at 6,000 in and around Johnstown, and 1,000 elsewhere. A message of condolence was sent by Queen Victoria to
President Harrison, who desired the British Minister to warmly thank
Her Majesty for her sympathy. Another disaster occurred on the 7th
inst., when Seattle, the chief city of Washington State, was devastated by fire. The houses were mainly built of wood and more than 6o
acres were burnt out, the most substantial business part of the
town being consumed. The damage was estimated at some
4,000,000. The inhabitants have already set about rebuilding, and
have wisely decided that the business quarter shall be constructed
of brick or stone.—Drs. Irwin, Ferguson, and Hance, who performed the autopsy on the late Mr. Irving Bishop, have now been
indicted for a violation of the sanitary laws.—Further arrests have
been made in connection with the Cronin mystery, and the inquest
resulted in Alexander Sullivan, P. O. Sullivan, Daniel Coughlin,
and Frank Woodrulf being held to be the principals in, or accessories to the murder.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—GERMANY is fight sories to the murder.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—GERMANY is fighting her way in EAST AFRICA. Captain Wissman has attacked Saadani and Windji, levelling them to the ground, and subsequently captured Pangani.—In ITALY, on Saturday, a statue was unveiled in Rome to Giordano Bruno, the Dominican philosopher, who was burned, in 1600, for his religious opinions. Nearly 30,000 persons took part in the unveiling ceremony, including the Syndic and Aldermen of Rome, but the demonstration has greatly angered the Ultramontane party, and the Pope is stated to be much depressed at the commemoration.



THE QUEEN reached Balmoral at the close of last week. Accompanied by Princess Victoria of Prussis and the Princess of Leiningen, Her Majesty travelled from Windsor by the usual special night-train, stopping for tea at Leamington, and breakfasting at Perth. At Abey arety, while a guard of honour from crowd greeted the Royal party while a guard of honour from the Cameron Highlanders received them at Ballater, whence the Queen and Princesses drove to Balmoral amid splendid weather. Her Majesty with the Princesses has been visiting her favourite spots round Balmoral, and has called on many of the cottagers, and on Sunday morning attended Divine Service in the Castle, the Rev. A. Campbell officiating. On Trueslay the Queen With Princess Victoria and Princess international on the Genclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and on to the Glenclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and on to the Glenclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and on to the Glenclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and on to the Glenclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and on to the Glenclunie Road, returning round the Lion's Face, and the rarrival Princess Beatrice's baby will be christened. The Princess was to leave Windsor on Fried 18 Staturday morning, busband, and went out for the first time the Braemar gathering, which I've Deen intends being present at the Braemar gathering, which I've Deen intends being present at the Majesty will drive through at Valle of Llangollen to visit Sir Theodore and Lady Martin at the Valle of Llangollen to visit Sir Theodore and Lady Martin at the Valle of Llangollen to visit Sir Theodore and Lady Martin at the Valle of Llangollen to visit Sir Wrexham, going by rail from On August 24th the Queen will visit Wrexham, going by rail from On August 24th the Queen will visit Wrexham, going by rail from Pale to Rusbon, and from thence by carriage.

The Frince and Princess of Wales and family spent the Whitsun Androw Carlon, and from thence by carriage.

The Frince and Princess o

his "cure" at Kissingen. The Duchess subsequently travelled to St. Petersburg for her youngest brother's wedding. The bride-elect. Princess Alexandra of Greece, with her family, reached Peterhof on Saturday, having been met at the Russian frontier by her bridegroom, the Grand Duke Paul. The town officials presented the Princess with bread and salt, according to Russian custom, and there was a grand family dinner given by the Czar and Czarina in the evening.—Princess Christian will open the new buildings of the Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls, Marylebone Road, on the 29th inst.—The Duchess of Albany, on Monday, opened a Fine Art, Loan, and Industrial Exhibition at Surbiton.—Another alliance between the Russian Imperial Family and a Montenegrin Princess is rumoured, the bride being Princess Anastasia, next sister to Princess Militza, and the bridrgoom the Grand Duke George Mikhailovitch, cousin to the Czar.



THE QUEEN has presented the Rev. A. L. B. Piele, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, and one of her honorary chaplains, to the Mastership and Chaplaincy of St. Katherine's Hospital, in Regent's Park, where the Jubilee Nurses' Institution has been founded with the surplus funds of the Women's National Tribute to Her Majesty on the occasion of her Jubilee, assigned to the Hospital for this purpose by the Oucen. purpose by the Queen.

purpose by the Queen.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, when it was stated that the gross income for the year (138, 366%) was far the largest ever enjoyed by the Society. The increase was mainly due to a magnificent donation of 25,000%, which, the Primate informed the meeting, was five-sixths of a property bequeathed to the donor, a clergyman, who wished to remain unknown, at least publicly.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CHURCH AS OCIATION states that 3,000%, are still needed to make up its Guarantee Fund of 10,000%, and that it has already spent more than 1,900% on the preliminary consideration of the Primate's jurisdiction in the Bishop of Lincoln's case, and on the question of the Bishop of London's veto in the Reredos case, adding that "successive appeals to the Superior Courts in both cases are inevitable."

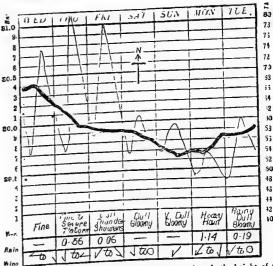
An Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition has been open this week

AN ECCLESIASTICAL ART EXHIBITION has been open this week AN ECCLESIASTICAL ART EXHIBITION has been open this week at the Portman Rooms, the main object of which was to free the Church of England Working Men's Society from a heavy debt. Although this is, of course, an Anglican organisation, the loan collections exhibited included the mitre of Cardinal Wiseman presented to him by the students of Oscott, and some gorgeous vestments lent by Cardinal Manning, one of which is valued at

MISCELLANEOUS. — The Rev. Griffith Roberts, Rector of Dowlais, has been appointed to the Canonry in Llandaff Cathedral vacant through the resignation of Bishop Perry.—The Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, since 1883 Vicar of St. Andrew's, Ashley Place, Victoria Street, has been presented by the Primate to the living of St. Mark's, Kensington, vacant through the appointment of the Rev. H. H. Montgomery to the See of Tasmania.—The recent special appeal on behalf of the Pusey Memorial Fund has produced an addition to it of nearly 5,000l, which includes second subscriptions from Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone, but 10,000l, more are still needed.—An elaborate screen has been erected in St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield, in memory of the late Rev. W. Pankridge, its former Rector, to whose exertions are largely due the preservation and restoration of that ancient and interesting church.—A bust of Matthew Arnold is to be erected in the baptistry of Westminster Abbey, and a standard cross over the grave of Charles Dibdin in St. Martin's burial ground, Pratt Street, Camden Town.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1889.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (11th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the early part of the week was fine, dry, and hot generally, followed by severe thunderstorms over the East of Gry, and hot generally, followed by severe thunderstorms over the East of Scotland and the South-East of England, with heavy rain, and (in some places) large halistones. Subsequently the weather became dull, rainy, and cold large halistones. Subsequently the weather became dull, rainy, and cold generally. Pressure was at first highest in the extreme North, or over our generally breezes, and fine, warm, and dry weather in all places. By Friday Easterly breezes, and fine, warm, and dry weather in all places. By Friday Easterly breezes, and fine, warm, and dry weather in all places. By Friday esternal other shallow systems appeared from time to time within a long trough of low pressure which stretched from Scandinavia to the North-West of France, of low pressure which stretched from Scandinavia to the North-West of France, These depressions materially affected the weather over the British Islands, and, These depressions materially affected the weather over the British Islands, and, after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above, caused very unsettled after producing the sharp thunderstorm mentioned above to average durin



SOME OF THE VISITORS FROM THE NEIGHBOURING HILLS ARRIVE AT THE CLUB AT 6 A.M.

THEY ALL WAN'T THEIR HAIR CUT AT ONCE, SO THE BARBER HAS A BAD TIME OF IT



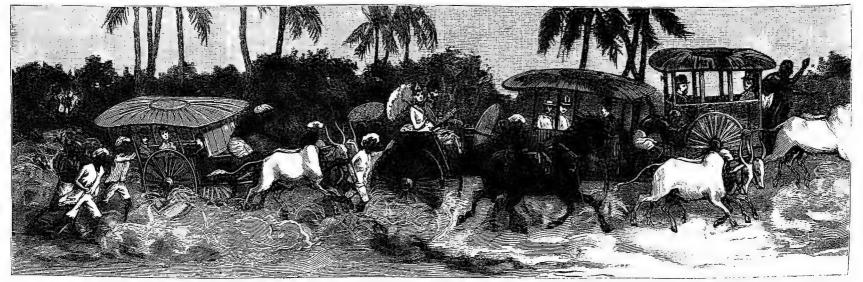
PREPARATIONS FOR THE "CANTERBURY WEEK" BALL-COOLIES POLISHING THE FLOOR



THE REGULATION PONY, BEING OVER HEIGHT, HAS HIS FEET PARED AND HIS WITHERS



AT THE RACES. THE MAN IN THE TURE " HAVE A SHY, SIR?



THE ROAD-GOING TO THE RACES

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GEORGE ROMNEY.

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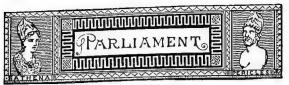
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The Commons return to work sustained by the consciousness that, as far as the Ministerial programme is concerned, they are in a better position than has been held for several Sessions. As regards the catalogue of Bills forwarded goes, it is certainly not imposing, either in number or importance. There is the Naval Defence Bill which has passed both Houses, the Lords distinguishing themselves at the final stage by a display of phenomenal alacrity. Having read the Bill a third time, they determined to dispose of the stage

priated to Committee of Supply. It regularly comes to pass that, very early in the Session, the Government appropriates the time that used to be allotted to private members. A very few years ago there would have been a howl of indignation at the proposal with which Mr. Smith will blandly open proceedings on Monday, to take the whole of Tuesdays for the remainder of the Session. The whole of Tuesdays used to be the inalienable right of private members, and whilst on Fridays the Government claimed the right to go into Committee of Supply if opportunity presented itself, opportunity had to wait upon the forbearance of private members who had precedence for notices of motion. In the current Session, Tuesdays and Fridays were, on resuming after Easter, withdrawn from the possession of private members, by the introduction of morning sittings, a device which owes its birth to the ingenuity of Mr. Disraeli. Henceforward Tuesdays will be swallowed up by the lean kine of Ministerial exigency, and there remains for private members only the Wednesday sitting from twelve to six, and the evening sittings on Fridays from nine to one. Thus it comes to pass that the private members, cut off from their birthright, find in Committees of Supply their only chance of airing their views, or enlarging upon their grievances.

The Session, as far as it has gone, has been singularly free from those exciting episodes which of late years have come to be regarded as parts of ordinary procedure. There was one memorable scene, never to be forgotten by any who witnessed it, when Mr. Parnell, coming fresh from the Courts of Justice in which the origin of the forgel letters had been disclosed, was greeted by the Opposition up-standing, with Mr. Gladstone at their head, and all his colleagues on the Front Benches vieing with each other in the effort to do honour to an ancient adversary. But since that burst

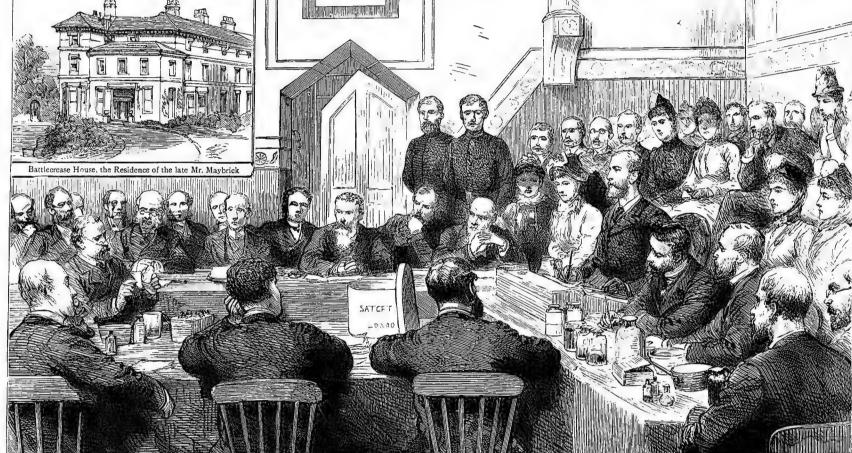
effort to do honour to an ancient adversary. But since that burst

took her into custody, she made no reply. On Friday, last week after an inquest which had been several times adjourned, the Coroner's jury gave as their unanimous verdict that the death of Coroner's jury gave as then unauthous reside that the death of the deceased had resulted from irritant poison, but only twelve of



THE LATE MR. JAMES MAYBRICK MRS. MAYBRICK

Foreman Mr. A. G. Steel, Mr. Michael Humfries, Cook of the Jury Mrs. Maybrick Maybrick Dr. Carter Professor Davies, Analyst, giving evidence



Mr. Mulholland, Counsel for Mr. Brierley

Mr. Pickford, Q C., Counsel for the Desence

THE SCENE AT THE CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. MAYBRICK

Mr. Brighouse Coroner

Inspector Baxendale Supt. Bryning Prosecutor

of Royal Assent at the same sitting. By the lavish use of the telegraph and the engagement of a special train the thing was done, and within the space of three hours after passing its final stage in the Lords the Naval Defence Bill was formally added to the Statute

Book. Whether this tour de force was worth the money and trouble expended on it is quite another matter.

The chief legislative measure of the Session is the Scotch Local Government Bill, which, introduced in four sections, has, as far as Government Bill, which, introduced in four sections, has, as far as the main divisions are concerned, passed the critical stage of the second reading. The attitude of the Scotch members, gratefully acknowledged by the Lord Advocate, seems to promise a favourable passage through the remaining stages. But it would be rash to expect that the third Bill, which deals with Parochial Boards, will get through without difficulty. A threatening attitude has been assumed by the local bodies chiefly concerned, and the Scotch members have received instructions from their constituents which portend trouble.

portend trouble.

Together with the Scotch Bills the Government pledged themselves at the outset to deal diligently with Supply. In more heroic ages, when the table of the House of Commons has been strewn with Bills of first-class importance, Supply has been relegated to the tail end of the Session, and has been dealt with in the dead hours of the self-common terms of the self-common terms. of the night. This Session Supply was taken in hand promptly after the assembling of Parliament, and it is a long time since the House, separating for the Whitsun holidays, left the various spending Departments in such comfortable circumstances. In these later days Committee of Supply has quite other functions than it used to have. Committee of Supply has quite other functions than it used to have. When Macaulay was Chief Secretary of War, he found things very different from Mr. Stanhope's experience in the present day. Writing on the 14th of March, 1840, he says:—"I have got through my Estimates with flying colours, made a long speech, stood catechising on all sorts of questions, and got six millions of public money in the course of an hour or two." That means that the Secretary of War brought on his Estimates on a given night, and lefore the Ilouse adjourned, possibly before the dinner hour, it had voted the whole of the War Estimates for the year. Mr. Stanhope will recall this experience with that yearning regret with which the will recall this experience with that yearning regret with which the British taxpayer looks back upon the times when the Estimates for

the War Department did not exceed six millions.

The practice of passing Estimates at a single sitting has long disappeared into the dim and distant part. But even of late years, there has been reasonable excuse for extending the period approof emotion the Irish members have played an unfamiliarly quiet part in Parliamentary life. They have been content through successive nights to practically efface themselves, and just before the adjournment for the Whitsun Recess there was beheld the unprecedented spectacle of Mr. Ealfour bringing in five Bills dealing with Ireland, leave being given after less than five hours discussion.

Whilst the Irish members stood aside, the Scotch members, and Whilst the Irish members stood aside, the Scotch members, and even the Welsh members, have made attempts to fill the vacant place. The Scotch members, as hinted above, threaten obstinate resistance in respect of one limb of the Local Government Bill; whilst the Welsh complain of neglect to deal with intermediate education in the Principality, and take exception to the composition of the Royal Commission of the Sunday Closing Act. But neither Scotch nor Welsh, nor both combined, can compete with the Irish members in the naticular rale they have greated for themselves members in the particular rôle they have created for themselves during the past fifteen years.

As for the English section of the House, they have completely fallen under the influence of prevailing quietude. Several times rupture has been threatened—on the Army Estimates, on the Navy Estimates, on the financial arrangements of the Naval Defence Bill and on the Sugar Convention. Issue has not yet been joined on this last matter, the Government showing a disposition to avoid unpleasantness and possible danger by letting it drop. For the rest, there have been some debate and several divisions. But the performances have partaken largely of the character of sham fights. On the whole, the Session, as far as it has gone, has been favourable to Ministers a circumstance which in a largely of the character. favourable to Ministers, a circumstance which, in a degree perhaps not fully recognised, is due to the tact, good temper, and unpretentious skill of the First Lord of the Treasury.

THE MAYBRICK POISONING CASE

THE inquiry which has excited much local and general interest into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. James Maybrick, cotton merchant, of Liverpool, residing at Aigburth, has reached a first and important stage. He died on Saturday, the 11th of May, and on the 13th his wife, a lady about twenty-seven, he being some twenty-three years her senior, was arrested on a charge of having poisoned him; on being told of which by the police-inspector who the thirteen were of opinion that the poison had been administered to Mr. Maybrick with the intent to take his life. This, the coroner said, meant a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Maybrick, who, on being brought into Court from the adjoining police-station, seemed quite stupefied on being informed by the coroner of the verdict.

verdict.

The medical men who had attended the deceased, and on whose evidence this verdict was largely based, admitted that they did not suspect that he had been poisoned until this was suggested to them a day or two before his death. It does not seem to have been asked by whom this suggestion was made, but probably it came from two brothers of the deceased, whose suspicions were excited by information respecting Mrs. Maybrick's administration of food and medicine to her husband, received from one of the nurses, and by a letter written by Mrs. Maybrick, the contents of which were and medicine to her husband, received from one of the nurses, and by a letter written by Mrs. Maybrick, the contents of which were discovered in rather a singular way. The children's nurse was given the letter to post, addressed to a gentleman in Liverpool. On her way to the post-office the baby dropped it in the mud, and to put it into another envelope she opened it, and having read it handed it to one of the brothers of the deceased. It tone and tenor pointed to an improper intercourse between the writer of the letter and the person to whom it was addressed, and the fact of such an intercourse was proved pretty clearly in evidence. The suspicions thus aroused led the medical men to the conclusion, discovered too late to be effective, that their patient was poisoned. Mrs. Maybrick had, according to the evidence, given him food and medicine, in the remains of both of which arsenic was found. It was proved that no arsenic had been placed in the medicine by the chemist, who made it up from a prescription. in the medicine by the chemist, who made it up from a prescription. A bottle of Valentine's meat extract, into which arsenic had been A nottle of Valentine's meat extract, into which arsenic had been introduced, was found in Mrs. Maybrick's room, with bottles containing strong solutions of arsenic and a sealed packet containing arsenic in powder. The medical attendants expressed themselves confident, from the patient's latest symptoms, that the deceased had died of irritant poison, probably arsenic. One of these gentlemen spoke to his attempt to effect a reconciliation between husband and wife, when Mrs. Maybrick told him that her husband was repugnant to her and in summing up the coroner asked the jury repugnant to her, and, in summing up, the coroner asked the jury to consider whether there had not been proved the existence of motives tending to make her desirous of her husband's death. Since the inquest Mrs. Maybrick has been confined in a police cell, and is described as conversions to the facility. and is described as conversing quite cheerfully.

WELBECK ABBEY, II.

(Con'inued from page 656)

BESIDES this the Duke tunnelled narrower passages from the BESIDES this the Date tunnened narrower passages from the Abbey in every direction that he might reach any part of Welbeck unseen. These works gained for him the title of "Invisible Prince," which he was known in the neighbourhood.

Abley in every direction that he might reach any part of Welbeck unseen. These works gained for him the title of "Invisible Prinze," where he was known in the neighbourhood. The interest of Welbeck is not confined to the Abbey, but the The interest of Welbeck is not confined to the Abbey, but the The interest of Welbeck is not confined to the Abbey, but the The interest of Welbeck is not confined to the Abbey, but the The interest of Welbeck is not confined to the Abbey, and the stables, vegetable and fruit gardens, building and cow-sheds, (allop, stables, vegetable and fruit gardens, building and cow-sheds, (allop, stables, vegetable and from the Abbey. The most feature. They are about half a-mile from the Abbey. The most feature, they are about half a-mile from the Abbey. The most feature of these is the Riding House, the largest ever built except the one at Moscow, built by Paul I., Emperor of Russia. It is the one at Moscow, built by Paul I., Emperor of Russia. It is not later to the interior and exterior are ornamented, and another and authors masonry. The interior and exterior are ornamented, and tauthers masonry. The interior and exterior are ornamented, and attacked by arched recesses and cornice work. There are twelve grant arched and gabled entrances. It is roofed in three spans. A 24-foct span of high-pitch ridge and gutter runs all round, of which arched with copper tiles, costing eight shillings each. The inside of this span is all of wrought and stained pitch pine. The middle span is 63 feet, nearly semicircular, and is iron covered with membership stanced couper ornamentation. inside of this span is all of wrought and stained pitch pine. The middle span is 63 feet, nearly semicircular, and is iron covered with class. A wonderful stamped copper ornamentation of foliage, linds, and animals, painted in colours, runs round on both sides of birds, and animals, painted in capitals. It is lit up at night by the colounade, just above the capitals. It is lit up at night by 5,000 gas jets. Some memorable political meetings have been held here. Sir Stafford Northcote, at the great Conservative Demonstration on July 26, 1884, addressed about 20,000 people, the greatest number, I should think, ever assembled under one roof to listen to an orator.

an orator.

The Hunting Stables are externally in the same style and form—a
They Contain stalls and loose boxes The Hunting Stables are externally in the same style and form—a quadrangle an acre in area. They contain stalls and loose boxes for upwards of a hundred of man's noblest domesticated slave. These are the special pride of the owner of St. Simon, Ayrshire,

and Donovan.

The text beilding we come to is the "Tan Gallop," which is a quarter of a mile long, and the general width 33 ft., but twice as wide at the ends. It is spanned by a low-pitched iron and glass roof, and is invaluable for exercising the horses.

The Building Sheds are on a larger scale than any nobleman's in England. They are furnished with powerful modern machinery of the larger strangsaws. Nasmyth's hammers, turning apparatus, &c.,

all kinds, steam-saws, Nasmyth's hammers, turning apparatus, &c., for working wood, iron, and stone. Some 160 skilled artisans are

tor working wood, non, and stone. Some roo skined artisans are regularly employed.

The Cow-sheds, too, will well repay a visit, for though you will not see that vanishing type of English beauty, the rosy, rustic maid with pail and stool, you will see as pure and fine a herd of Alderneys as any in the country, most of them prize animals with distracting pollurars.

engiees. Even a Mrs. Poyser would be filled with admiration at the Dairy. The walls are white Minton tiles with ivy border top and bottom, the floor mosaics; the shelves are white marble; the pancheons and creamings white Minton china with ivy bands to match the walls, and in the middle stonds a courted fountain with real 5-13 and in the middle stands a crystal fountain, with gold-fish dashing

and in the middle stands a crystal lountain, with gold-instructions about or lying in fancied concealment.

We must not forget to mention the Fruit and Vegetable Garden, which covers 32 acres, with its vineries 240 yards long, peach house 250 yards; while its orchard, fig, banana, and greenhouses, pinepits, ferneries, and orchid-houses produce fruits and flowers of every little in hyperience.

clime in luxuriance.

In conclusion I must mention two buildings, principally because of the good purpose they have been put to by the present Duke, whose nobility and that of his family, I take the liberty of saying, will lose nothing by being measured by the moral standard of the slightly altered quotation, "Quanto nobiliores sumus, tanto nos goamus generosius."

It was one of his Grace's first acts to establish the "Wallocal

It was one of his Grace's first acts to establish the "Welbeck Club" for the benefit of his employés. Its régime is on liberal principles, a pint of beer being allowed in an evening. It has commodious and well-furnished reading, billiard, bagatelle, and game rooms where, of course, all betting and playing for money is strictly prolibited; also an excellent lending library, which is highly appreciated. When the Prince of Wales visited Welbeck, he was so pleased with the idea that he started one on the same principles at Sandringham, and, indeed, it is an institution well worthy of imitation.

The other building is the School, which has now been onen five

principles at Sandringham, and, indeed, it is an institution well worthy of imitation.

The other building is the School, which has now been open five years, and is doing an excellent and much-needed work. There are about one hundred scholars on the registers. It is under Government inspection, and the last two years has gained the "excellent merit" grant. The Inspector has said he thought Welbeck the best appointed small school in Nottinghamshire.

William John Arthur Charles James, the present and sixth Duke, is the late Duke's cousin, being the only son of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur C. Bentinck, by his first wife, a daughter of Sir St. Vincent Hawkins-Whitshed. His Grace is Master of the Horse. General Bentinck married, secondly, Augusta Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore. Of this marriage, there were issue three sons and a daughter—Henry Cavendish, M.P. for the North-West Division of Norfolk; William Augustus Cavendish, Lieutenant in the 10th Hussars; Charles Cavendish; and Ottoline Violet Anne Cavendish. The General died December 11th, 1877, and his widow, in 1880, was create!, in her own right, Baroness Bolsover of Bolsover, in the county of Derby.

In taking our leave of Welbeck, we would wish the noble owner and his family long years of life and health, to enjoy the many conforts and beauties of their stately home.

JAMES BUTTERWICK Chaplain to the Duke of Portland



In writing "Deveril's Diamond" (3 vols.: Hurst and Blackett), Akkline Sergeant would seem to have been torn between a desire to le in the fashion by giving yet another imitation of Ohnet's "Ironmaster," and the supposed necessity of perpetrating at least one sensation novel containing jewellery and crime. As neither line of fiction belongs to her very considerable talent, the result is rather clumsy; while the family likeness of her Pauline to the heroine of her "Jacob's Wife," reminds the reader all the while of a very much "Jacob's Wife," reminds the reader all the while of a very much letter novel. The three plots, each with its separate hero and her ine, do not work well together, and all are nearly equally impute able in the way both of portraiture and incident, teeming with long of coincidences almost laughable in their unlikelihood. None the less curiosity is aroused there have to make the with the disappointthe less curiosity is aroused, though only to meet with the disappointment of a deplorably tame conclusion. Among other most remarkable events, does Adeline Sergeant seriously believe it possible for an Fundah curiously believe it possible fo In a vents, does Adeline Sergeant seriously believe herself engaged to one of two men when she is really engaged to the other, and not to find out her mistake until she is actually standing before the altar? It is true she is in the she is actually standing before the altar? is true she is an exceptional simpleton, even for a heroine; but she is not intended for such, and even a simpleton would know, before setting out for church, whom she was about to marry. Again,

feeble indeed would be the villain who would trust a packet to a young woman, under exceedingly suspicious circumstances, requesting her not to examine it, in the confidence that she would obey him. But all the characters are well nigh equally unaccountable.

him. But all the characters are well nigh equally unaccountable. Two novels challenge a simultaneous notice—"The Wing of Azrael" (3 vols.: Tribner and Co.), by Mona Caird; and "A Bird of Paradise" (3 vols.: Spencer Blackett), by Charles T. C. James. Both deal with the eternal marriage question; but from exceedingly different points of view. Mona Caird—whose question, "Is marriage a failure?" interested such logicians as would see sense in asking "Are novels clever?"—regards matrimony as a stute of cruel and abject slavery, in which "a" woman, losing her whole personality in wifehood, is compelled either to break her heart or to lose her character. Mr. James, on the contrary, takes what may be called the grey mare view, and paints a marriage the bare possibility of which would scatter all Mona Caird's experiences to the winds: one in which the beautiful and selfish wife is the tyrant, and the affectionate and unselfish husband is the heart-broken slave. to the winds: one in which the beautiful and selfish wife is the tyrant, and the affectionate and unselfish husband is the heart-broken slave. Both authors talk much of "a" man and "a" woman; and a comparison of their stories prove what nonsense all such talk must necessarily be. "A woman has black eyes, and a man has grey eyes," is the type of logic in which writers of both sexes have generally taken to indulge: and it may be obviously used to prove anything at pleasure—both the failure and the success of marriage, and either the universal goodness or the universal badness either of men either the universal goodness or the universal badness either of men or of women. Both of these novels are about on a level in point of merit, Mona Caird's being the more pretentious. And yet much of her argument we must admit, that if all men and all women were her argument we must admit, that it all men and all women were the half-crazy, decidedly vulgar, and entirely selfish and muddle-headed creatures which she describes, not only marriage, but every social relation would be a foregone failure: and also that if "memento" were a substantive with "mementi" for plural, Latin "memento" were a substantive with "mementi" for plural, Latin grammar would be among the many ancient but healthy prejudices which her advanced ideas would sweep away. "The Wing of Azrael" is a thoroughly unwholesome book, as well as an ignorant one. "A Bird of Paradise" is harmless; but its dramatis persona, even those meant to be taken seriously, like poor blundering John Menzies, are little more than caricatures. And, despite both Mr. James and Mona Caird, it is certain that many men will continue James and Mona Caird, it is certain that many men will continue to marry for love, and many women for love and all sorts of reasons besides, and yet, if they are sensible people, will find life very tolerable. "The great thing," says one of Mona Caird's characters, "is not to be a blockhead;" and in that sentiment, at least, we cordially agree

tolerable. "The great thing," says one of Mona Caird's characters, "is not to be a blockhead;" and in that sentiment, at least, we cordially agree.

"The Nether World," by George Gissing (3 vols.: Smith, Elder, and Co.), keeps the reader at one deadly level of depression. It deals, we need scarcely say, with the life of the very poor: and its being so well-written, and with such thoughtfulness, knowledge, and conviction, intensifies the gloom of the inevitable deduction that there is no use in effort either for ourselves or for others, and that misery is very much a matter of fatalism. We all know by this time how the very poor live; and there is little benefit in fresh descriptions unless they are given for some other reason than to create despair, and to make their readers feel as if even sympathy must needs be wasted—as if there were nothing for it but to pass by on the other side. No good ever yet came out of pessimism, and never will; and on that ground, if on no other, it would stand condemned. The story, apart from its local colour, is neither interesting nor probable; and, on the whole, "The Nether World" can hardly be recommended to readers in search of either profit or pleasure, despite its graphic power.

It is odd how often two or more novelists are simultaneously infected by the same idea. Vitriol-throwing is an important incident in "The Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in "The Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in "The Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in "The Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in the Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in the Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in the Nether World;" and it is the leading motive of "Prince in The Nether World;" and it is the leading between the network of "Prince in the Nether World;" and it is the leading between the network of the least degree of unlikelihood. Its connection with Oxford is altogether unessential —the scene mi

Russian Prince, who goes about like another Mokannah, and his devoted secretary may belong to romance, it is certainly not to that of Oxford, which is of a very different kind. The novel is altogethere rude, and shows but little promise, though the central idea may claim the merit of novel y.



THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, 1889, was one of heat and storms, the latter doing much local damage, and causing serious loss of life by lightning. As to the heat, the degree has been seldom higher in August, so that this high temperature, coming after the floods of May, has developed and advanced the growth of forage and of the cereals to an extraordinary extent. In the South-Eastern Counties, however, this exceptional warmth was followed by several days of exceptional cold, especially on Whit followed, when a fierce N.E. gale prevailed, with a downpour of monday, when a fierce N.E. gale prevailed, with a downpour of rain, and a maximum temperature not exceeding 52 deg. In the English Home Counties the meadows are profusely in flower, and should be cut at once, much as is the case, sometimes, when the should be cut at once, much as is the case, sometimes, when the should be cut at once, much as is the case, sometimes, when the should be cut at once, much as is the case, sometimes, when the should be cut at once, much as is the case, sometimes of a concept the wheat fields remain irregular in plant on the heavy lands, and are still backward as regards earing. There is plenty of flag to feel the ear when it does come, and at this date the promise of a good harvest is large, although the meteorological disturbances of the past week do not forecast a settled summer.

THE SEASON OF FASHION, just now, is allowed to be crowded. WEEK IN JUNE, 1889, was one of heat and

past week do not forecast a settled summer.

The Season of Fashion, just now, is allowed to be crowded with events, and London's "Vanity Fair" is exceedingly crowded. If this is so in town, the country is also in the thick of its summer Carnival of Shows. Devon County, Oxfordshire, Bath and West of England Shows are already past, and the Royal of Windsor looms large in the near future—24th to 28th inst. Meanwhile, Bank Holiday had its Great Horse Show, on Monday to Friday; and on Wednesday there were rural attractions at the Ed nburgh and on Wednesday there were rural attractions at the Ed nburgh Show; at Colchester, of the Essex County Show; at Westbury, Following, next week, comes the Birmingham Four-Days' Horse Show.

The BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BILL, in passing its second reading

Following, next week, comes the Birmingham Four-Days' Horse Show.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE BILL, in passing its second reading last Monday without a division, furnished a good augury that its future course will be in smooth waters. The present competent and esteemed staff at the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council is to be annexed to the new Department, the officers being placed in at least as good official positions as they now hold. The loss of the experience of Professor Brown, C.B., Professors Cope and Duguid, &c., would have been felt by all the Agricultural community, and the proposed "carrying over" the old captains to the new Agricultural ship will give general confidence and satisfaction. The backers of the Bill make also fair promise that the Council of the new Board will include the trusty men of various counties in the backers of the Bill make also lair promise that the Council of the new Board will include the trusty men of various counties in whom practical agriculturists will have real representation.

Is IT TRUE, as the French "Fermier" quotes, that man by what he feeds on may modify his nature? That carrot soup softens the

temper, especially of nervous people; that peas and lentils give good humour and inclines the eater to become stout (laugh and grow fat?) That, on the contrary, turnips render the consumers grow lat?) That, on the contrary, turnips render the consumers thin and sombre; that green beans and scarlet runners make those who eat them cholerie? The comment is that at Vichy, where the water-drinkers are not commonly sweet-temperel, great plates of carrots are served at all the tables d'hôtes. The English as great eaters of turnips get thin and splenetic, says the writer. Celery, on dit, when largely eaten, causes often bad eyesight. On behalf of cabbage many good words are said; it is good for the chest, and is an antidote to alcoholic drinking.

The BILL FOR REGULATING THE SALE OF HORSEFLESH as

THE BILL FOR REGULATING THE SALE OF HORSEFLESH as human food has passed, and is to come in operation on the 29th

"THE LIVE STOCK JOURNAL" pertinently remarks that at the recent Exeter Show the English-bred Jersey cattle maintained first place, the three first-prize bulls all having been calved in England. Of four first-prize cows, the island of the race and English breaders divided, each taking two prizes.

As TO YEOMANRY REGIMENTS being a u eful barometer to weigh the state of the farmer's purse—as stated in the above journal—one may express strong dou. ts. It is, however, good news that our yeomen auxiliaries are no longer declining in numbers, but, probably, the volunteer fashion may be credited with bringing in recruits from classes that do not get their living by farming. The farming classes remain in a very depressed condition, and the yeoman and yeoman's horse must not be taken to prove the contrary. contrary.

THE EARL OF COVENTRY, winner of the Champion Purse for the best bull at the Oxfordshire Show with Royal Ruler, a Hereford, did but repeat what he had done before with his stock of this bread the animals of which at Course Court form in themselves breed, the animals of which, at Crome Court, form in themselves one of the very best cattle shows in the kingdom.

one of the very best cattle shows in the kingdom.

IN THE ORCHID-WONDERLAND, open at Mr. Bull's conservatories in the King's Road, Chelsea, from May to the end of July, probably visitors find the very best view in the month of June, when the flower-sof-fancy searched for and brought from all parts of the world seem to be best in season. And so, curiously, the simple orchids of the fields, on the Sussex Downs and Kentish uplands, have, too, their season in the same month, their numbers and varieties at the present time affording much pleasure to the botanical Whitsuntide wanderers.

MILK AND FLOUR have colour in common and millers and millers.

MILK AND FLOUR have colour in common, and millers and milkmen further have been for the last fifteen years making advances in common by various mechanical appliances that have revolutionised their trade. The roller mill enables millers to use many sorts of wheat formerly avoided; and the Laval and other cream separators, and milk refrigerators, have given enormous facilities for distributing and preserving milk. It is, therefore, but a sign of the times that this week, whilst the representatives of Creameries and other dainty dairies, and the prize-decorated breeders of dairy cattle are conferring and touring in Scotland, the National Association of British and Irish Millers are holding their annual meeting in Paris, exchanging ideas with French experts and mechanicians. Truly, the world is becoming one great educational establishment!

the world is becoming one great educational establishment!

At the Society of Arts, the subject of improving the quality of the shipments of various sorts of Indian wheat was lately discussed, and the British farmer is plainly told India can easily ship more and better wheat than at present. When will some one tell the British farmer how he can "improve his position?" It remains very distressful, with wheat selling at 30s. per quarter, and prospects of another year's supply from India, Russia, and America on the same low terms.

Various Figures Countries dispute claims made for having

VARIOUS ENGLISH COUNTIES dispute claims made for having had lately the biggest hailstones to break their conservatories and plough up their crops. Norfolk had specimens weighing nearly an

THE APPLE ORCHARDS of Devon, Somerset, Cornwall, and Hereford are reported to promise an abundant cider-harvest. Promises generally are very prolific in June, 1889.

RECENT POETRY AND VFRSE

IT is scarcely possible to express too warmly our hearty appreciation of the volume of poems which Miss Margaret L. Woods has published under the title "Lyrics and Ballads" (Richard Bentley). These compositions have the genuine ring of power and of poetic gift. The range of fancy and versification is not limited, but many and various are the notes struck, from the gentle idyll, "Rest," to the swing and movement of the ballad "Rameses." The first stanza of the opening poem, "Rest," runs as follows:—

To spend the long warm days Silent beside the silent-stealing streams, To see, not gaze,
To hear, not listen, thoughts exchanged for dreams.

The play of light, graceful Epicureanism in "Gaudeamus Igitur" is admirable of its sort, and Miss Woods seems to have caught the spirit and the fascinating "lilt" which also appear to have been the special properties of Suckling and some of his contemporaries of the Civil Wars:—

Know, ye sons of Melancholy,
To be young and wise is folly.
This the weak
Fear to wreak
On this clay of life their fancies.
Shaping battles, shaping dances.

"Lyrics and Ballads" will afford pleasure both for its own great merit and for the assurance it contains that we possess a new singer of genuine worth.

merit and for the assurance it contains that we possess a new singer merit and for the assurance it contains that we possess a new singer of genuine worth.

Mr. Walter Scott deserves praise for giving to English readers an opportunity of enjoying the "Songs of the Great Dominion." They have been selected and edited by Mr. William Douw Lighthall, M.A., of Montreal, and their alternative title is "Voices from the Forests and Waters, The Settlements and Cities of Canada." Of these poems the editor well says:—"The tone of them is courage; for to hunt, to fight, to hew out a farm, one must be a man! Through their new hopes, doubts, exultations, questionings, the virility of fighting races is the undertone. Canadians are, for the most part, the descendants of armies, officers and men, and the most part, the descendants of armies, officers and men, and every generation of them stood up to battle." There is little sign of desire for absorption in the United States among the people of the Dominion to judge from the patriotic songs. From one of these, "Empire First," we take a verse:—

Britain bore us in her flank,

Britain nursed us at our birth,

Britain nursed us at our birth,

Britain nursed us at our birth,

Britain reared us to our rank,
'Mid the nations of the earth (Refrain) Stand Canadians, firmly stand, Round the flag of Fatherland.

The most novel and interesting feature in this book, which we cordially commend, are the translations from popular lyrics of the French Canadians. Among the prettiest and most characteristic of these is "Rose Latulippe."

We have received from Messrs. Dean and Son two volumes, the property of "Dean's Books for Elocutionists." "Ryder's Last Carping part of "Dean's Books for Elocutionists."

We have received from Messrs. Dean and Son two volumes, forming part of "Dean's Books for Elocutionists," "Ryder's Last Race, and Other Humorous Recitations," and "Rhymes of the Times," both by Campbell Rae-Brown. The poems are full of life and go, and are, we should think, excellently adapted to their



It is with pleasure that we greet the appearance of a biography of "David Livingstone" (Macmillan) in handy form by one so competent to do thorough justice to the subject as Mr. Thomas Hughes. The volume is very properly accompanied by a map of Southern Africa, in which the lines of route of the great missionary explorer are suitably laid down in blue, green, and red. Although Livingstone's family was scarcely an aristocratic one in the ordinary sense of the term, he came of a good stock. He himself says, "My great-grandfather fell at the Battle of Culloden, fighting for the old line of kings, and my grandfather was a small farmer in Ulva, where my father was born," and he quotes with natural pride the observation made by one of his ancestors on his death-bed:—"I have searched diligently through all the traditions of our family, and I never could find that there was a dishonest mun amongst our forefathers." Mr. Hughes makes the whole life clear to us by his systematic, skilful, and lucid treatment of it, and the work is made additionally valuable by the exposition at the close of the at present somewhat perplexing position in Eastern Africa.

A charming book of travel is Mr. II. De Windt's "From Pekin to Calais by Land" (Chapman and Hall). If the volume is large, so also is the type. The author spent Jubilee Day at Pekin, before starting on his long journey, and gives us a lively glimpse of gala European life in the Celestial capital. "A full-dress reception," he says, "was held at the British Embassy in the afternoon, while at night the gardens were illuminated with hundreds of coloured lamps, the two entrance pavilions were turned into reception-rooms, and a ball given to the European community. It was hard to realise that one was really in this hid len corner of the earth. With so many smart gowns and pretty faces around one might have been in a London or Paris ball-room." He was in Irkoutsk on the 19th of August, a day when there was a total eclipse of the sun in Siberia which European men of science went f

Siberia which European men of science went far to see. Many of the people in Irkoutsk had not heard of the coming phenomenon. That they were terribly disconcerted goes without saying. Droshkidrivers pulled up their horses and stared open-mouthed; market women left their stalls to kneel and cross themselves; every one's face wore an anxious, concerned look, which no doubt made the scene more weird. As we have always understood, the effect produced on the animal creation was extraordinary. Horses neighed, dogs howled, while birds in great flocks flew silently across the starlit sky. So many folk think of Siberia as being in the outer gloom that it is interesting to read Mr. De Windt about an important city on the Obi:—"One is struck at Tomsk by the number of well-turned-out carriages and horses in the streets, though the droshkis, or public vehicles, are rough, uncomfortable things, in shape something like an Irish jaunting-car, with a seat about half a yard broad, to hold two persons sitting back to back.

..... Few affected the Siberian costume, the long cloak and white head-handkerchief, so much in vogue in Eistern Siberia, but the smart gowns and neat figures in the streets pleasantly recalled the smart gowns and neat figures in the streets pleasantly recalled

one to the fact that we were once more nearing civilisation. I saw

one to the fact that we were once more nearing civilisation. I saw women in the Grande Rue of Tomsk who would have been considered pretty and well-dressed in Bond Street."

We have before us, published by Mr. John Murray, "The Land of Manfred, Prince of Tarentum and King of Sicily: Rambles in Remote Parts of Southern Italy. With Special Reference to their Historical Associations," by Janet Ross, illustrated by Carlo Orsi, with a map. A natural son of that talented Prince Frederick II., few princes have roused such love and such hatred as Manfred. He was extolled as wise above all men, kindly, beautiful, and brave, by the Ghibelline writers, and denounced as a devil incarnate by the historians of the Guelph faction. Miss Ross moved about among the scenes of Manfred's activities, watchful of all that goes to make the charm of a fair country-side. This required some courage in the beginning, for, as she informs us, so little is known even in Italy about the Southern provinces of that land, that when she started for her first visit to Leucaspide, near Taranto, her Florentine friends strongly advised her to leave earrings, brooches, and gold watch behind, and many foretold that she would be captured by banditti, or even assassinated. However, the result was quite otherwise, and it is a pleasant picture of Apulia Miss Ross gives us. In its combination of charming natural description with knightly and chivalric reminiscence, "The Land of Manfred" makes a most delightful book.

A useful volume is Dr. A. E. Bridger's "Man and His Maladies:

with knightly and chivalric reminiscence, "The Land of Manned makes a most delightful book.

A useful volume is Dr. A. E. Bridger's "Man and His Maladies; or, The Way to Health" (John Hogg). This is intended to be a popular handbook of physiology and domestic medicine in accord with the advance in medical science. The author explains with much clearness what diseases are due to deficiency and what to excess of food, as well as those that arise from unsuitable diet, imperfect digestion, or from defects in the organs of the food system. He has a valuable and interesting chapter on "Functional Nerve Disorders." Altogether Dr. Bridger's book would seem to be an honest attempt to popularise certain hygienic truths which cannot honest attempt to popularise certain hygienic truths which cannot

orders." Altogether Dr. Bridgers book worked honest attempt to popularise certain hygienic truths which cannot be too widely known.

Full of delicate word-photographs from the book of Nature is Mr. Francis Knight's "By Leafy Ways" (Elliot Stock), illustrated by Mr. E. T. Compton. He writes very pretitly of the birds of the gloaming: among others of the owl. "The screech of the barn owl," he writes," "is a weird and awful sound, like the scream of a murdered child. Coming suddenly down out of the dark overhead, it is enough to appal the stoutest heart. But there is no terror in the musical call of the brown owl, heard in the soft twilight as it floats down from the coppice on the hill, from the tall elms on the edge of the meadow, or in the dark shadows of the sombre pines. In answer to some far-off call, there comes at intervals his soft halloo, now from yonder tree, now overhead—a wandering voice, the phantom-cry of a bird unseen in the darkness." Mr. Knight treads in the footsteps of the late Mr. Richard Jefferies, and brings home to us in very taking fashion the sounds and sights of the more retired places in English Nature.

Those who are interested in our social question with reference to its economic bearings might do worse than obtain Mr. Nicholas Paine Gilman's "Profit-Sharing Between Employer and Employé: a Study in the Evolution of the Wages System" (Macmillan). The officials of the American Economic Association have published a statement with reference to this work, which deserves to be quoted. They say: "We, the undersigned, members of the Council of this

They say: "We, the undersigned, members of the Council of this

Association, are personally acquainted with the Rev. N. P. Gilman, of West Newton, Mass., and believe that this work on Profit Sharing, on which he has spent much time and energy, deserves to be published as valuable, both from the scientific and the practical points of view. We earnestly suggest to the members of the American Economic Association, and all others interested in labour questions, that they aid Mr. Gilman's undertaking." Mr. Gilman has made it his aim to gather, from all quarters, material of every kind which should present a history of Profit Sharing at home and abroad, an unbiased treatment of the results already achieved, and a full statement of the claims of the system upon the consideration a full statement of the claims of the system upon the consideration of the industrial world. The author has used the inductive method. He has first spread his facts before the reader with no other comment than such as is necessary to make them clear. He then sets out his case for profit-sharing, as he views it, in the light of these facts.

Messrs. Cassell have just issued the first volume of what may Messrs. Cassell nave just issued the mas volume of what may become a serious rival of a work published by another firm, and that is "The New Popular Educator: A Complete Encyclopedia of Education". In Historical Complete Serious of Education in the Historical Complete Serious C Flementary and Advanced Education." In History and in Geography, in Science and in Art, in Languages and in Literature, the "Popular Educator" claims to begin at the beginning, and in a series of systematic, yet clear, bright, simple, and interesting lessons, it will lead the student up to those higher grades of knowledge, and the student up to the stu In History and in it will lead the student up to those nigner grades of knowledge, and out into those wider fields of information, in which alone he can find the opportunity of acquiring what are the necessary qualifications for success. In any case, the book before us is rich in instructive matter, and should be serviceable to those who, with limited opportunities of learning in early life, have later on set themselves to the work of self-culture.

A bright, gossiping volume of literary sketches is Mr. Richard Dowling's "Indolent Essays" (Ward and Downey). They are light, mere flotsam and jetsam among much that is so much heavier in ballast borne on the sea of new tooks; but they are pleasantly conceived, written in a tone of kindly banter, and they are pleasantly conceived, written in a tone of kindly balls, and worse material might be found for the whiling away of a weary half-hour. Mr. Dowling is amusing about "The Cockney Dog," that he took to a marine watering place. Of this

worse material might be found for the whiling away of a weary half-hour. Mr. Dowling is amusing about "The Cockney Dog," his "Pincher," that he took to a marine watering-place. Of this wise animal he writes:—"He did not consider it his duty to fight dogs in that town. There were such distracting delights in the rabbits and the crabs and the larks and the supposititious weasels that he had no time for anger in his heart. He went about gaily to kill other species, not his own. He was so distracted by the prospect of universal carnage that canicide had no interest for him."

The Psychical Society might do worse than investigate the facts upon which the narrative is based told in a book published by Messrs. Bemrose. Its author is the Rev. J. Henry Skewes, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Liverpool, and late President of the Liverpool Mental Science Association. The work is entitled "Sir John Franklin: The True Secret of the Discovery of His Fate: a 'Revelation.'" The author claims that the successful coming of the last search expedition on traces of the lost ones at Point Victory was entirely due to a revelation to the daughter of a Captain Coppin. As he puts it, "A little child received a 'revelation.' In a region of snow and ice two ships appear. The names of the ships are also 'seen,' and a route, new and strange, shows how the ships may be reached. Lady Franklin receives from the father of the child a detailed account of the mysterious chart-like scene, and

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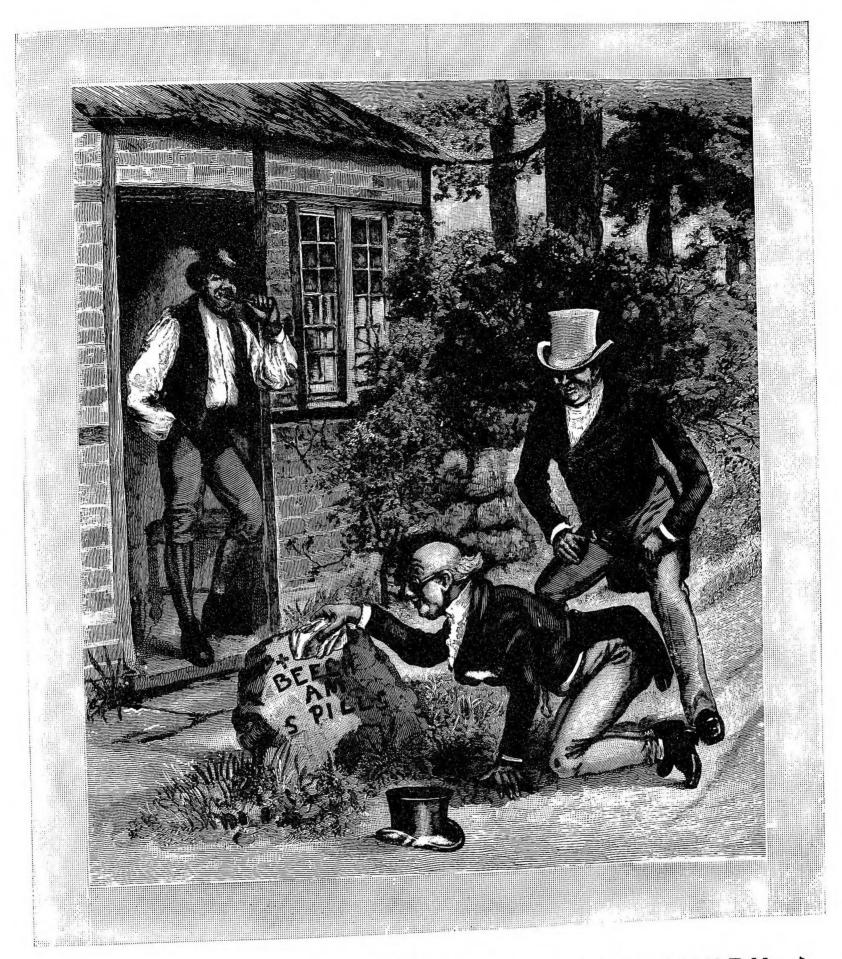
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the luminous writing on the wall, including a chart drawn by his little daughter." So it is, Mr. Skewes informs us, that Lady Franklin was correctly guided to "Point Victory."

We have also received the second part of "Francis Bacon: His Life and Philosophy" (William Blackwood), by Professor Nichol, of the University of Glasgow. The author has used all the best authorities for his subject, including such interpreters and critics as Mr. Robert Ellis, Herr Kuno Fischer, and M. de Rémusat. He has produced what seems to us a solid and substantial addition to philosophical literature.—Besides, we may acknowledge the receipt of "Noted Breweries of Great Britain and Ireland" (Sir Joseph Causton), by Mr. Alfred Barnard; and Part I., "The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1883," by Mr. W. A. Hunter, LL.D., M.P. It is an exposition of Section Twenty-Four of the Act, and gives a full account of the existing law with respect to maximum rates and terminal charges and the new classification of goods, and revised schedules of rates of twenty-four principal railways of the United Kingdom. It is published by Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell.

MINOR BOOKS.—"Murray's London Entertainment Guide"

United Kingdom. It is published by Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell.

MINOR BOOKS.—"Murray's London Entertainment Guide"
(J. P. Murray, 5, Queen's Head Passage, E.C.), published every month, at the price of one penny, contains a complete list of all the principal London Theatres, Music Halls, Picture Galleries, Exhibitions, &c., with particulars of the amusement at each, so that visitors to the Great Metropolis, with this in their pockets, can very easily ascertain what is going on at the different places of entertainment.—"Ingall's Foreign Stock Annual," compiled by G. D. Ingall, and "Mathieson's Monthly Traffic Tables" (F. C. Mathieson and Son, Bartholomew House, E.C.), are two little handbooks useful to investors. The former is a compendium of Foreign Stocks of which the dividends are payable in London, and embraces a variety of useful matter connected therewith, whilst the latter includes particulars of the capital, dividends, &c., of the chief British and American Railways, with the names of the various secretaries.—This year, with the new editions of Dickens' "Dictionary of London" and "Dictionary of the Thames" appears a "Dictionary of Paris" (Macmillan and Co.), prepared on exactly the same lines.

No doubt this latter will be one of the most popular of the many guides to Paris now being published on account of the Paris Exhibition, as "Dickens' dictionaries" are well known as being both practical and useful works.—Messrs. John Walker and Co. send us two excellent publications in "The Pocket Atlas and Guide to London" and "The Pocket Atlas and Guide to Paris." They are both just what a pocket atlas should be—concise and legible.—Another "Guide to Paris" comes to us from G. Bacon and Co., 127, Strand. Messrs. Bacon's name is a sufficient guarantee of the utility of the guide. Appended to the volume is a capital plan of the city, drawn to a large scale.—English visitors to Paris, only partially acquainted with the French language, will find "The European Conversation Books—French" (Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Lane, E.C.) very useful in making themselves understood. The book contains hints to travellers, particulars of the French coinage, and a series of French sentences on matters of everyday use, with their equivalent in English.—We have received from Messrs. George Routledge and Sons "A Dictionary Appendix," by James Henry Murray, comprising classical and foreign phrases, family mottoes, proverbs, &c., fully translated, together with abbreviations in frequent use; and from Messrs. Saxon and Co., 23, Bouverie Street, E.C., "Everybody's Book of Jokes," containing over 3,000 selections of jests, conundrums, puns, anecdotes, &c.



Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. — "The Communion Office" (in F), by Ferris Tozer, is a well-written composition, by a clever composer who is not as well known as he deserves to be.—A simple setting of the "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis,"

arranged for the use of parish church choirs by S. Bath, will prove an acquisition to those for whom it is intended.—"Ye are now Sorrowful," a full anthem for Whitsuntide or general use (S.A.T.B.), composed by Edward G. Croager, will take a good place in the repertory of all cultivated choirs, and will not soon be put aside.—"Original Sacred Melodies," of various metres, composed by Thomas Henry Passmore, are fairly good and useful specimens of hymn tunes.—"Meditation" on the melody in Chopin's Funeral march, arranged for voice, pianoforte, violin, and organ ad histium, by William Carter, words by Mildred Gauntlett, may lay claim to originality, but the idea will not bear repetition; we hope that no one will do the same by "The Dead March in Sault."—Alfred Allen has brought out another of his humorous part songs, "Tom, Tom, has brought out another of his humorous part songs, "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son;" it will take well at a smoking concert or mess

dinner.

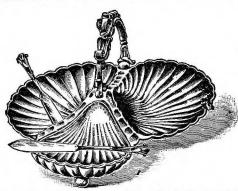
CHARLES WOOLHOUSE.—Four pleasing songs, music by Noel Johnson, are: "When Thou Art Sleeping, Maiden; "Good Night! Beloved;" and "All are Sleeping, Weary Heart;" they are three of Longfellow's charming poems; "I Fear Thy Kisses, Gentle Maiden," is Shelley's well-known poem.—Of more than average merit is "Elégie" pour violin, violoncello, or viola avec accompagnement de piano, par G. St. George.—Equally worthy of praise are "Three Character Pieces:" I, "Prière"; 2, "Meditation; "3, "Espoir;" for viola or violin and pianoforte, by J. Jacques Haakman. This young composer is making steady progress in the right direction.—Of a more simple type than the above, but all the more useful for beginners, is "Moment Musical," for violin and pianoforte, by T. Harrison Frewin.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Thomas Morton has set to music Longfellow's Siquante poem "I Know a Maiden Fair to See" in a fairly-creditable manner (Messrs, Marriott and Williams).—Precisely the same may

-Siquante poem "I Know a Maiden Fair to See" in a fairly-creditable manner (Messrs. Marriott and Williams).—Precisely the same may be said of "Take, oh Take Those Lips Away" (Shakespeare), which "Sidonia" ha set to music (Messrs. Allan and Co., Melbourne).—C. Mackay's spirited poem "Rolling Home to Bonnie Scotland" has been fairly-well set to music by Edward Horrox (Messrs. E. Köhler and Son, Edinburgh).

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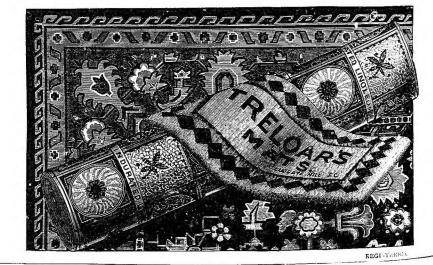
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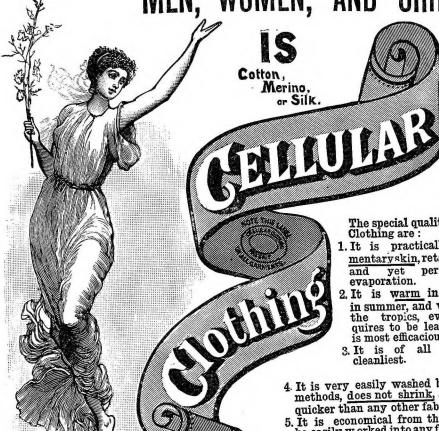
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Laboratory, Royal College of Surgeons,

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(Signed)

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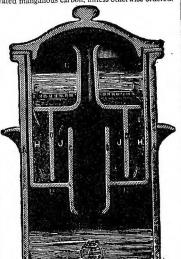
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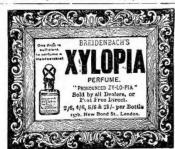
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